MISSING ISSUE

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Taylor Falls Reporter.

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THE

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSOM'S OLD BUILDING,"

FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

☞ TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

☞ No names entered on our Books, unless the subscription money is received. ☜

☞ Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

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Job Printing,

in all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

Original Poetry.

MY CASTLES IN THE AIR.

BY EVAN EDWARDS.

O visions that haunt me, waking!
How swiftly do ye speed!
Like a ripple over the lakelet,
Or shadow across the mead.
Ye g'eam, and dance, and glitter,
Though fleeting, wondrous fair;—
I would dwell in your cloud-built palaces,
My castles in the air.

I would stand on your golden towers,
And gaze at the gleaming west;
I would lay my head, at evening,
On a pillow of cloud to rest;
And through the purple shadows,
Should float a seraph band,
And lull me to sleep with the music
That echoes in spirit land.

But why that lessening splendor?
Why fade the towers of gold?
Why grows the sky so sombre,
And the moorland so dreary and cold?
Gone, gone, the beautiful vision,
Domes and towers and all,
And over the silent landscape,
The shadows of evening fall.

O dreams of my trusting childhood!
O visions of later youth!
Ye have dazzled my wayward fancy,
But my heart has learned your truth.
Ye are fleeter than hues of sunset,
Purpling the gates of the west,
Or the shadows that flit so lightly,
Over the smooth lake's breast.

I would seek through gloom, for glory,
For a name in the nameless throng;
I would paint some beautiful picture;
I would sing some beauliful song;
I would toil at the cold, white marble,
That my name and fame might be
Something more than a fading cloud-wreath,
Or glimmer upon the sea.

I would,—but oh! the shadows
Grow darker around my path,
And the future showeth only
The weariness it hath;
It is not for the MANY,
The laurel wreath shall wave:
Their crown shall be only the flowers that bloom
Over a nameless grave.

And yet, my God, I thank thee,
For visions that never fade,
Of a city, whose deep foundations,
In the beautiful heaven are laid;
The gates of pearl stand open
To the weary ones, night and day;
And that Eden of bliss, unfading,
Never shall pass away.

A young man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get the furniture.

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy.—But not till you are hard-pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

Though a mah should generally adapt himself to his place, there's no necessity for his getting tight because he is in a tight place.

Miscellaneous Department.

WORTH vs. WEALTH.

"What an elegant girl!"

This was the inward exclamation of Harry Stephens, as a gaily dressed young lady passed his office window, one balmy May morning. Very gracefully was the mantilla folded about her pretty person, and very gracefully and daintily her light feet pressed the graveled sidewalk; yet there was an air of haughtiness in the carriage of her head, and in the flush of her cold blue eyes, which was not quite so pleasant to the searching glance of the young lawyer.

He had spoken truly. Helen Fowler was an elegant girl, in face, form and mind; but, as often happens, that meagre word "elegant" described her thoroughly. Underneath her calm elegance there was nothing deeper—nothing to be unfolded, flower-like, by the sunshine of friendship or love.

Her education was elegant not varied nor profound. She could speak the French language excellently, she could dance enchantingly, and play gracefully all the the fashionable music of the day. In manners she was faultless; in conversation the quickness of her wit generally concealed the shallowness of her brain. Her brain was shallow, and her heart, too; yet she was an elegant girl, and the only daughter of the richest man in the flourishing village of Weston.

She had scarcely turned the corner, when another young form appeared, and another light step sounded beneath Harry's window. But this figure, though dressed with neatness and grace, was not so airily robed as that of the heiress who had preceded her, nor did she bear herself with such an air of conscious beauty.—But just as she passed the window she looked up, and eyes of such rare, deep loveliness met Harry's gaze, that his book fell from his grasp unheeded, and he gazed after her retreating form until she was out of sight.

"Helen Fowler is certainly an elegant girl," he said as he paced up and down his office, "but Agnes Bryan is something more. Helen is rich, proud and graceful; Agnes is poor in wordly wealth, simple in manners, yet rich in graces of the heart and intellect. Helen would shine in the loftiest station to which I could ever attain; Agnes would be a household treasure to the rich man or the poor man. At which shrine shall I bow—worth or wealth?"

And leaving him to decide this momentous question, we will inform our readers that Harry Stephens had lately established himself at Western; and being now in business and able to have a home of his own, he was looking about him in search of a wife. Only two of the village girls had yet found a place in his thoughts—though if the truth were told, there were a great many that were ready to smile on him. These two, Helen Fowler and Agnes Bryan, he had met several times at the social gatherings of the village, and he admired both. He had called once at the home of each, when he was charmed by the animation and wit of the one, and by the unaffected sweetness of the other. Both received him graciously, for in the eyes of both he had found favor. Though one acknowledged this to herself boldly, and the other felt the admiration which she could would not confess. Helen liked him because he belonged to an aristocratic family, and possessed a pleasing and polished manner; Agnes, in listening to his eloquent and varied conversation, discovered that there was a chord in his soul and in hers which vibrated to one and the same harmony.

After both graceful forms had disappeared, Harry suddenly remembered that he was invited to a social party that evening, where he would undoubtedly meet the two who had lately occupied so large a portion of his thoughts, for Helen Fowler being the belle of the village was always invited, and he knew Mrs. Temple who gave the party, was a warm friend to Agnes.

"I will choose to-night," said he, "whether I shall offer my suit at the feet of the beautiful heiress, or at the heart of the lowly but lovely music teacher."

At night, if Harry Stephens had been gifted with a pair of magic spectacles, making brick walls and closed blinds transparent, he might have seen Helen Fowler in her dressing room, standing irresolute amid a profusion of silks, laces and jewelry. From one rich robe she turned to another, saying to herself.

"I wish I knew which colors are his favorites. I thought he looked admiringly at this purple satin the other evening, but the pale blue is more becoming. I must look as beautiful as I can to night, for when we were at Mrs. Grey's he actually talked half an hour with that no-body, Agnes Bryan.

And with the same glasses, Harry might have seen Agnes Bryan giving the last leseon of the day to a stupid pupil, who could not or would not understand the spirit of a single waltz, which she was practicing, but persisting in drumming it forth as if was a march for the battle field. But at last the tired pupil was dismissed, and Agnes weary but light hearted, went to prepare for the party.

"When you are ready, come and read to me a little," said her invalid mother.

"I will," replied Agnes, cheerfully; "you know it never takes long for me to dress."

And in a few moments she came down dressed in a delicate fresh colored muslin, her dark hair falling, in simple ringlets; requiring neither wreath or gem to embrace her quiet loviness. "I hope that he will be there," was the thought that flitted through her mind as she took up a book and began to read aloud.

When Harry entered Mrs. Temple's parlor, he found Helen already there, and looked more brilliant than he had seen her before. The glances of her bright eyes quickly attracted him to her, and for a whole hour he yielded himself to the spell of her fascinations. She was beginning to think her triumph sure when Harry, on turning suddenly, met the clear, soft glance of Agnes Bryan's dark eyes. He bowed smilingly, and by an irresistable impulse would have approached, but a quick word from Helen changed him again.

"Do you know Miss Bryan?" he asked, after listening a few moments to her sallies, which had suddenly grown very stupid.

"Miss Bryan?" she repeated. "No: I believe she gives music lessons to my little brother, but I have no acquaintance with her."

"There is a great deal of character in her face," he continued.

"Indeed! Do you think so?" said the proud beauty, with a slight, very slight look of scorn at the object of their conversation. "She makes a very good music teacher I am told."

The tone and look had not escaped the quick observation of Harry, and he went on rather reguishly:

"And do you not know that it takes qualities of a very high order to make a good music teacher? There must be patience, quickness of perception, firmness, enthusiasm for the art; all these are necessary requirements, and all these I can discover in Miss Bryan's face. Do you not see firmness in her well formed mouth, enthusiasm in her large eyes—"

"O, do not go on, Mr. Stephens!" said Helen, interrupting him with a forced laugh. "I am no physiognomist. But you were asking me to play something, a little while ago. I have just remembered something, which I am sure you would like." She seated herself at the instrument, and as her white fingers glanced over the keys, he could not help smiling at the jealousy of Agnes.

In the meantime Agnes drew near, and stood a quiet listener, with the group that now surrounded the piano. Helen played with brilliancy and almost faultless grace of execution, but Harry looked in vain for that enthusiasm which he had predicted, in the calm eyes of Agnes Bryan. He felt what he did not perceive until a few minutes later that Helen played as well as one could who had not soul enough to comprehend more than the mechanical part of music.

"Miss Bryan, you must favor us now," he said when Helen looked quite radiant with a consciousness of the admiration she must have excited, she rose from the piano. Agnes hesitated a single moment, and blushing, seated herself at the piano.

What a touch succeeded the rattle and dash of Miss Fowler's performance!—The very fragrance of music breathed through the silent room, for, as the first low, floating accents swelled into the grand and deep, then melted again to liquid, flowing harmony, a stillness fell over all, and they listened with hushed hearts, to the voice of true melody. Harry felt the difference in the two players, and felt the cause lying deep in the character of both.

She arose quietly, and before he could thank he, had glided away. He paused a moment, seeking her with his eyes, and then then the ringing voice of Helen called him to another part of the room.

We were talking about Woman's Rights. I don't believe in them. I don't think it belongs to woman to earn money," she said gaily." "Do you, Mr. Stephens?"

"I think she has a perfect right to earn it if she needs it," he replied; and I must confess I prefer to see young ladies who are not wealthy, engaged in some profitable employment, rather than living idly at home."

"Oh, it does not look well!" said she tossing her pretty head. "I prefer to see them contented with their lot, for it looks avaricious in a woman to earn money"

"Is there avarice in trying to help oneself, rather than be a burden?" exclaimed Agnes Bryan, who unseen by Harry, had stood near, and whom these cold words had stung, perhaps not unintentionally. "Is there avarice in chosing industry and independence to idleness and want?"

Miss Fowler's eyes flashed for a moment haughtily on Agnes, but Harry prevented her from replying.

"I agree with Miss Bryan," said he. "The true object of life, both to male and female, is improvement, and we all know that this is never to be gained by idleness."

"Perhaps Miss Bryan would not only wish to work with the men, but to vote with them?" said Helen.

"No," said Agnes, answering the sarcastic tone with one of calm sweetness.

"I think that a true woman's influence is worth a great deal more than her vote."

Helen answered only with a look of disdain, and she turned haughtily away leaving the argument unfinished. Harry's first impulse wes to follow her, but he paused. In that moment of his indecision two pictures rose vividly to his imagination. One was a home made splendid by the presence and wealth of an heiress; a home of fashion and brilliancy. The reigning queen of all this magnificence was an elegant woman, an ornament at the table and in the drawing room of her house—a star in the society which fluttered admiringly around her. The picture dazzled, but he turned away and, turning, saw another vision.

He saw a home with a fireside in it, with a deep holy quiet heart, reigning and diffusing brightness there. He saw a noble, womanly mind, unfolding into more perfect richness, year after, year and a spirit blending more and more harmonious with his own. Fate held before him, in that moment, a golden bauble, and a pure pearl, and whispered, "which shall I give you—wealth or worth?"

Good angels helped him, and he chose the pearl.

Years after, I saw Harry in his home, and found his vision more than realized. He had risen to eminence in the city to which he had removed, but Agnes was still the flower of his home and of his heart.

Artemus Ward on the Union.

On returnin to my humstel in Baldinsville, Injanny, resuntly, my feller sitterzens extended a invite for me to orate to 'em on the Krysis. I excepted & on larst Toosday nite I peared be4 a C of upturned faces in the Red Skool House. I spoke rearly as follers:

Baldinsvillins: Hereto4, as I have numerously observed. I hav abstrained from havin any sentiments or principles, my polertics, like in religion, bein of a exceedin accomodatin character. But the fack can't be no longer disgised that a Krysis is onto us, & I feel it's my dooty to except your invite for one consecutive nite only. I spose the inflammertory individooals who assisted in projucing this Krysis know what good she will do, but I ain't shamed to state that I don't, scacely. But the Krysis is hear. She's bin hear for sevral weeks, & goodness knoes how long she'll stay. But I ventur to assert that she's rippin things.—She's knockt trade into a cockt up hat and chaned Bizniss of all kinds tighter nor I ever chaned any of my livin wild Beests. Allow me to hear dygress & stait that my Beests at present is as harmless as the new-born Babe. Lady's & gentlemen needn't have no fears on that pint. To resoom—Altho I can't exackly see what good this Krysis can do, I can very quickly say what the origernal cawz of her is. The origernal cawz is Our Afrikan Brother. I was into Barnum's Moozeum down to New York the other day & saw that exsentric Ethiopium, the What is it. Sez I, "Mister what Is It, you folks air raisin thunder with this grate country. You're getting to be rather more numeris than interestin. It is a pity you coodent go off somewhare by yourselves, & be a nashun of What Is Its, tho' if you'll excoose me, I should'nt care about marryin among you."

No dowt you're exceedin charmin to hum, but your stile of luvliness isn't adapted to this cold climit. He larfed into my face, which rather Riled me, as I had been perfekly virtoous and respectable in my observashuns. So saz I, turnin a leetle red in the face I spect, 'Do you hav the unblushin impoodents to say that you folks haven't raised a big mess of thunder in this brite land, Mr. What Is It?" He larfed agin, wusser nor be4, whereupon I up and sez, "Go home sir, to Afriky's burnin shores & taik all the other What Is Its along with you. Don't think we can't spare your interestin picters. You What Is Its are on the point of smashin up the greatest Guvernment ever created by man, & you actooly have owdassity to larf abowt it. Go home, you low cuss!"

I was worken up to a high pitch & I proceeded to a Restorator & cooled off with some little fishes biled in ile—I b'leeve they call 'em sardeens.

Feller Sitterzuns, the Afrikan may be Our Brother. Sevral hily respectable gentlemen, and sum hily talainted females tell us so, & fur argyments sake I mite be injuced to grant it, tho' I don't b'leeve it myself. But the Afrikan isn't our sister & and our wife & our uncle.—He isn't several of our brothers & all our fust wife's relashuns. He isn't our grandfather & our Aunt in the country. Scarcely. & yit numerous would have us think so. It's troo he runs Congress & sevral public grocerys, but then he ain't everybody & everybody else likewise. [Notiss to bizness man of VANITY FAIR: Extry charg fur this last remark. It's a goak—A. W.]

But we've got the Afrikan, or rather he's got us, & now what air we going to do about it! He's a orful nonsance.—Praps he was creatid for some wise purpuss, like the measles and new England rum, but it's mity hard to see it. At any rate he's no good here, & as I statid to Mr. What Is It, it's a pity he cooden't go orf sumwhares quietly by himself, whar he cood wear red weskits and speckled neckties & gratterfy hiz ambishun in varis interestin wase, without hevin a eternal fuss kickt up about him.

P'raps I'm bearia down to hard upon Cuffy. Cum to think of it, I am. He wooden't be such a infernal nonsance if whit people would let him alone. He mite indeed be interestin. And now I think of it, why can't the white people let him alone. What's the goad of continnerly stirring him up with a ten foot pole? He isn't the sweetest kind of Perfoomery when in a natral stait.

Feller Sitterzens, the Union's in danger. The black devil disunion is trooly hear, squarin squarely in the face. We must drive him back. Shall we make a 2d Mexiko of ourselves? Shall we sell our birthrite for a mess of potash?—Shall one brother put the knife to the throat of another brother? Shall we mix our whisky with each others blud? Shall the star spangled Banner be cut up into dish cloths? Standin here in this here Skoolhouse, upon my nativ shore, so to speck, I ansur—Nary!

Oh you fellers who air raising this row & who in the fust place startid it, I'm 'shamed of you. The Showman blushes for you, from his boats to the topmost har upon his venerable hed.

I say to the South don't sesesh! I say to the galyian peple of that sunny land, jus lock up a few hundred of them tearin & roarin fellers of yourn in sum strong boxes, and send em over to Mexiko. And we peple up North here will consine a ekal unmber of our addle brained rip snorters to the same lokallerty, & thar let 'em fite it out among themselves. No consekents, not the slitist, which lickes. Why shooden't the people who got up this fite do the fitin? Git these ornesy critters out of the way, & the sensible people of the North & South can fix the matter up very easy. And when 'tis fixt let both seeshuns resolve to mind their own bizniss.

Feller Sitterzens, I am in the Sheer & yellow leaf. I shall peg out one of these dase. But while I do stop here I shall stay in the Union. I know not what the Snpervizers of Baldineville may conclude to do; but for one I shall stand by the Stars & Stripes. Under no circumstances whatever will I sesesh. Let every Stait in the Union sesesh & let Palmetter flags flote thicker nor shirts on Square Baxter's close line, still will I stick to the good old flag. The country may go to the devil, but I won't! And next Summer when I start out on my campane with my Sho, wharever I pitch my little tent, you shall see flotin prowdly from the center pole tharof the Amerikan Flag, with nary a star wiped out, nary a stripe less, but the same old flag that has allers flotid thar! & the price of admishun will be the same it allers was—15 cents, children harf price.

Feller Sitterzens, I am dun. Accordingly I squatted.

Cost of Secession.

Not having counted the cost of their enterprise in advance, the secessionists have this unpleasant occupation for their leisure moments after taking the fatal step. The Augusta (Georgia) Chronicle makes an estimate of the burdens in the way of taxation which secession imposes on the people of that State. The State and county taxes of Georgia have hitherto been light, not more than eighty six or eighty-eighty cents on the hundred dollars for all purposes, outside of the cities. The State raises only about four hundred thousand dollas per year by taxes. Supposing the new confederacy, to be formed at Montgomery, goes into practical operation, it will need from forty to sixty millions annually, in time of peace, probably eighty millions the first year, or if it must maintain itself by war, an indefinite amount more. Georgia's share of the peace would be at least six millions, in addition to the State tax. Says the Chronicle:

"The man that now pays, in the country fifty dollars, will then be required to pay eight hundred. If the confederacy consists of fifteen States, still the Georgia planter will have to pay five, six or even seven hundred dollars, where he now pays fifty. The Georgia planter, owning fifty negroes, thirty of whom are field hands, eight thousand dollars worth of lands, and eight thousand dollars worth of mules, cattle, provisions, &c., makes on a run of ten years, $3,600 worth of cotton per annum, and pays taxes direct to the amount of $70. Under the new regime he will have to pay from eight hundred to eleven hundred dollars. Every body knows that he could not pay it without selling a negro or two every year. Import more Africans, reduce the price of field hands to three hundred dollars and cotton to five cents, make his income one thousand eight hundred dollars, and he would destroy any government on earth, rather than bear such burdens as these. He could not bear them, and it would be folly to talk to him."

This is not an inviting prospect for the Georgia planters, but it is the prospect before the planters of the seceding States, if they persist in their present purpose. These are statistics that will soon become impressive in all the seceding States.

The Lagrange (Ga.) Reporter of the 25th says:

"The deed is done! Our rights are—not secured! We have been fifed and drummed—and voted out of the Union. We still love the Union. We love our old government, because it was established by the strong arms and blood of as true men as the world ever saw. We never did have any war to make on the government, but always regarded it as a priceless inheritance bequeathed to us by our revolutionary fathers, and we have adored this of the States because that Union was formed and cemented by their blood. We have given them up to the enemies! We have now left the sacred chambers of our fathers to the desecration and pollution of our enemies. The action of Georgia *may be right*, and—*it may be wrong*."

Affairs at Charleston.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Times writing under the date of January 25th, says, the flag which still floats proudly from Sumter is a terrible sore on the body of South Carolina. I believe if the Palmetto State has any particular and hearty hatred, it is for a Commonwealth often equally rabid and extreme in its actions. The fact that the island (from which the fortress springs) is made of Massachusetts granite, causes them to curse it each moment, and pray for its speedy extinction. *How* is the momentus question? Everywhere you hear of plans for its capture, though the most extreme have to acknowledge that it can only be done at a fearful cost.

Are you aware that the hand grenades which hang as thick as leaves within every desirable nook are invented by Major Anderson? They are fearful in their death-dealing power. A child can manage them, throwing them with as much ease as he would putty-balls balls from a mimic gun, yet when they burst, a death by torture is the fate of him who may happen to receive their contents.

In view of the recent stringent act at Pensacola the House of Representatives have under consideration a postal arrangement. The Charlestonians are becoming apprehensive that their *now anomalus* postal facilities may be interrupted at any moment. So they propose to meet that difficulty. $50,000 it is tho't will cover the necessary outlay, and was so appropriated. If Uncle Sam has to pay over $140,000 for the conveyance of the mails in this State, and the natives can do it for one third that amount, they will show an economy of outlay which does not belong to the Southern character.

A somewhat stormy debate arose while I was present, on the subject of appropriating a large sum of money to dredge the channel which runs close to the guns of Fort Moultrie. One member thought we wanted no easy ways of access to the city at present, while another plainly showed the ruin of the main entrance by sunken schooners was driving all commerce away. He had a strong point in his argument, from the fact that a ship owned here, the Emily St. Pierre, has been obliged to go to Savanah her own harbor being closed against her. A million dollars will hardly remove these artificial barriers at the "Bar." What a nice little pipe this will be for the powers at Washington to smoke, if they sho'd deem it expedient to carry out the power delegated to them by the Constitution.

Parson Brownlow for the Union.

The Knoxville (Tennessee) Whig, edited by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, comes to us overflowing with Union sentiments of the most earnest and unmistakable character. We extract the following paragraphs:

THE PARSON AND SENATOR JOHNSON.

A portion of the Breckinridge Democracy are stating that the Whigs and Union men originated the burning of Johnson in effigy. All men making this statement, whether of high or low degree, are LIARS and SCOUNDRELS, and I so publish them upon my own responsibility.

I am no admirer of Senator Johnson, and don't shoulder his quarrels, but write to vindicate myself from the conspiracy of the scoundrels I have published the names of. I seek no difficulty, and will not attack any man; but I shall spend this entire day on Gay, st., *unaccompanied by any man* to give these God-forsaken, hell-deserving scoundrels an opportunity to inflict upon me such punishment as their matchless wisdom may dictate!

A PIECE OF AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

As it regards my nativity, I was born and raised in Wythe county, Virginia, and my parents were both natives of the same State. I have lived in East Tennessee for thirty years; and although I am now fifty-five years of age, I walk erect, have but few grey hairs, and *look* to be younger than any whisky-drinking, tobacco-chewing, profane-swearing Secessionist in any of the cotton states, of forty years.

THE PARSON'S CREED.

I am for my country, and on the side of the General Government, and in every contest, either at sea or on land, I shall rejoice in the triumph of the government troops fighting under the stars and stripes. Should Tennessee go out of the Union I shall continue to denounce secessionism and war against the storms of fanaticism at the North, and the assaults of demagogues and taitors at the South, though their number be legion. In all candor, I believe that in a southern confederacy the freedom of speech and of the press will be denied, and for the exercise of them I will be hung. But come what may, through weal or woe, in peace or war, no earthly power shall keep me from denouncing the enemies of my country, until my tongue and pen are paralyzed in death! Once destroyed, this Union can never be re-constructed. And, with others, I have resolved that no earthly power shall prevail against it; that it shall be "perpetual," as our fathers intended it—"one and indivissible, now and forever."

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor Knoxville Whig.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.

Nothing is transpiring here to-day.—The reported reinforcement of Fort Sumter is false.

A Curious Oversight.

The Mississippians, in their haste to be "indepenent," have fallen into a curious blunder. The Louisville Journal thus points it out:

"We have before us the constitution of the State of Mississippi. It prescribes that no person shall be a Senator *unless he be a citizen of the United States*—no person shall be a Representative *unless he be a citizen of the United States*: and no person can be a voter *unless he be a citizen of the United States!* Now, if the act of secession has taken Mississippi out of the Union, her Governor, her Legislature, her inhabitants, are all divested of their citizenship; they are consequen'ly incompetent to act, and what they do must be null and void, and no law.

A Mississippi paper (the Natchez Courier) has discovered another hitch:

"The constitution of the State is what we are sworn to obey. It prescribes the method of its own alteration. The method has not been followed, and yet the constitution will be essentially altered.—Unquestionably the people of the State can revolutionize. A majority of them call a convention to provide a new constitution. But the question of 'Convention or no Convention' has never been submitted to them. It is also possible that a convention can be called by the Legisture without the assent of the people, though in our opinion a very questionable proceeding; but its acts in that case, can be valid only when they have received the affirmative vote of the people. Of the 70 000 voters of Mississippi not 45,000 voted for the members of the Convention—and of these only a lean majority or one falling far below the expectations of the disunion leaders, voted for immediate secession candidates."

News from Sumter.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

The steamer Marion, from Charleston, arrived to-day. Among the passengers are twenty wives of soldiers of Fort Sumter, and seventeen children, who suffered very severely from sea sickness during the trip. They represent the garrison at Fort Sumter as in excellent health not a single soldier being on the sick list. The strongest Union feeling prevaded the company, and they looked forward to an attack with confidence in their strength and ability to repel an assault. There are seventy-five soldiers and thirty laborers, all of whom are now busy mounting heavy columbiads on the ramparts, and in the fortress yard. The majority of the soldiers are of foreign birth, about half of them being Irish, and a large number German. The garrison is now supplied daily with fresh meats and provisions of all kinds from Charleston, although only enough is brought in at once to last two days. The supply of salted meats and camp rations is ample for a long seige. No reinforcements had been received when the Marion left, and from Captain Atkin's statement it would appear that great difficulties would be met in entering the harbor at Charleston with reinforcements or supplies.

The Border State Compromise.

1. Recommending the repeal of all the Personal Liberty bills.

2. That the Fugitive Slave Law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the Commissioners' fee, &c.

3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with Slavery in any of the States where it now exists.

4. That Congress shall not abolish Slavery in the Southern dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and the consent of the inhabitants of the District, nor without compensation.

5. That Congress shall not interfere with the inter State slave trade.

6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.

7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and that south of that line, neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature shall hereafter pass a law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African slavery; and that when any Territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles shall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admitted, with or without slavery as its constitution may determine.

Southern News.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5.

Very few delegates elected are submissionists. They intend to exhaust every honorable means to preserve the Union, and will go for secession unless Southern rights are fully gurranteed. If the Peace Congress fails to effect a settlement then war will doubtless give the question to the people.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 5

Wise is elected by a decided majority. Mathews, Secessionist, is elected in Mortague.

RALEIGH, N. C. Feb. 5.

The Senate has passed a general stay law. The House is considering the Military bill. The news from Virginia elates some and depresses others.

Read the Original Poetry.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Feb. 14, 1861.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if the written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Tuttle is our authorized agent at St Paul.—His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

☞ Mr. J. M. McKee is our authorised agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the REPORTER.

ROUNDS & LANGDON are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

The Crittenden Compromise.

There is a class of people at the North, composed principally of Democrats, who are constantly abusing and villifying the Republican party because it is not willing to accept the Crittenden Compromise. Now we are glad to see the Republican party so firmly oppose such a plan of settlement. In the first place, it is no time, when the South is in such a furor of excitement—when their country is bristling with bayonets, and overrun with demagogues and traitors, who are constantly clamoring for "Southern Rights" and threatening to destroy the Union unless they are acknowledged, for compromise and concessions. In the second place, the South have no cause for this secession movement, and the compromise is altogether one-sided and unfair. In fact, no proposition has yet been presented that does not involve a surrender of principles from the Republican party. They are asked by this Crittenden Compromise to re-establish the old Missouri Compromise line, and run it through to the Pacific, making all north of that line free and south of it slave territory. It not only forbids Congress from passing any act that shall interfere with the rights of the master to hold his slaves in all such territory thrown open to slavery, but makes it incumbent upon Congress to *protect* such property "by all departments of the territorial government," thus making this accursed system a National instead of a State institution.—And this is to be done whether the people of the territories want slavery or not, for it is to be fixed by an amendment to the Constitution itself.

The Republican party declared, by their platform adopted at Chicago last summer, that the "normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of Freedom," they also denied the "authority of Congress, of territorial legislatures, or of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States." Well, they went to work and elected their President upon this very platform—the people understood very well what they were doing when they voted for, and elected him.—Now, by accepting this compromise they are forced to the acknowledgment that the normal condition of the territories is that of slavery, a concession they cannot make without loosing everything gained by the brilliant victory of November last, and degrading themselves in the eyes of the whole civilized world.

The South have never, until recently, asked so much as this, and if we are not very much mistaken the North will never grant it; no, *never*. If our difficulties cannot be settled without a surrender of principles, let them be settled by the sword. The Constitution as our Fathers made it is sufficient to protect every citizen in all his rights, and if the Republican party remain firm, and insist upon its rigid enforcement, all will yet be well.

Secession.

Secession appears to have "simmered down" considerably within the past few weeks. The people of the South are beginning to take a sober second thought—to count the cost of sustaining independent governments, and, as a matter of course, are getting heartily sick of it. The great increase of business in our Northern cities has, perhaps, more than any one thing, brought about this state of affairs. It is estimated that the business of New York city alone, since the commencement of the disunion movement, has increased nearly one third, while that of the southern cities–Charleston, New Orleans, Savannah and Mobile—has dwindled down to almost nothing. And "the end is not yet." If the South persists in its rebellious course, before many weeks shall have passed away every southern port will be blockaded, and all trade will then be most effectually stopped. "O," cries the Kingdom of South Carolina, "if you blockade our ports, England will find a way of opening them to obtain our cotton." But we rather guess that England will consult her own interests before those of the testy little State of South Carolina, and we think she will come to the conclusion, if she has not done so already, that it will not very materially affect them to get mixed up with our quarrels just at present. Beside this, it is well known that England does not sympathise with the South. She wants to see the Union stand, as does almost every other government on the face of the earth. And it will stand, despite the efforts of southern traitors to break it up. Secession will be put down, if need be by the force of arms, and our country will prosper yet, depend upon it.

Minnesota Legislature.

The Legislature is still hard at work. Many bills of a local and general character have been passed. We notice that a bill has been introduced to make the law for the removal of county seats constitutional. We are glad to see this, as the law as it now stands has created a great deal of difficulty in many of the counties in the State. On the 6th Senator Reiner presented a memorial for a daily mail from Prescott to this place. The people of the St. Croix Valley have long felt the necessity of an arrangement of this kind, and we rejoice to learn that initiatory steps toward consummating it have been taken. On the 7th, Mr. Sanborn introduced in the Senate a bill making a reduction of fifty per cent. in delinquent taxes if they are paid within one year, and a reduction of thirty-three per cent., and all interest and cost, if paid within two years, and a reduction of fiteen per cent., and interest and costs, if paid within three years, and if the taxes are not paid within four years the lots and lands shall be sold without any benefit to the owners of the right of redemption. The bill authorizes the collectors of taxes, or such persons legally authorized to collect the same, to make the reduction as above specified.

In the House on the 8th, three reports were presented from the Railroad Committee—one by Mr. Cornell, from the majority—one by Messrs. Banning and Butler, and one by Mr. Hunt, from the minority. The amendment to the Constitution, accompanying Mr. Banning's report, provides, first, for a trunk line from La Crescent, via Rochester, Owatona, Faribault, to St. Paul; second, a section of road from St. Paul, via St. Anthony and Anoka, to St. Cloud;—third, a section of road from St. Paul to Belle Plaine; and fourth, a section of road from St. Paul, via Stillwater, to a point in Minnesota, on Lake Superior.

Mr. Morrison, of Dakota, has introduced a bill in the House requiring every owner of a dog in the State to pay an annual tax therefor of one dollar, and also to have a collar, with the owner's name legibly marked thereon, around the neck of said dog. We hope the bill will pass, and become a law. Mr. Morrison also introduced a bill to amend the Homestead Exemption Law, so as to include sewing machines among household articles exempted from execution for debt.

Considerable time has been taken up by both House, in discussing the propriety of sending delegates to the Peace Convention at Washington. The Senate appears to be in favor and the House against it.

THREE YEAR'S REDEMPTION LAW.—This law, which was declared unconstitutional by Judge Nelson, of the United States Court, in November last, has been decided constitutional by Chief Justice Emmett, of the Supreme Court of the State. The case, Heyward vs Judd, was appealed from the District Court of Ramsey County, in which the law had been decided unconstitutional. We shall endeavor to give the opinion of Chief Justice Emmett in our next issue.

RAIN STORM.—On Sunday and Monday last, we were visited in this section, by a regular down east rain storm. This is something unusal for Minnesota, and has not occurred before, we believe, for two or three years. It broke up the roads so badly, that it will be hard traveling until we have another snow storm, which we trust may be soon.

Early History.

Chisago County when organized, embraced all that tract of country, which now comprises the counties of Chisago, Pine, Buchanan, most of Kanabec and a portion of Carlton. The Bill to organize the county of Pine passed March 1st, 1856. It contains eighteen townships as follows:—T. 41, R. 16 and 17, T. 40 and 41, R. 18, T. 39, 40 and 41, R. 19, T. 38, 39, 40 and 41, R. 21, T. 38, 39 and 40, R. 22.

Pine was, and still is, attached to Chisago county for judicial purposes.—The County seat was located at Chengwatana where it still remains.

The bill establishing the county of Buchanan, was passed May 23d 1857. The County seat was located in the same bill, temporaly at "Fortuna." "Fortuna" is a sweet name—Bu-chan-an, let it pass unnoticed here. This county was never organized. Carlton county was established by the same Legislature, and they both stand painted on our State maps, pointing out clearly the folly of too much legislation. It is among the unmistakable evidences, that as a people we legislate too much, and I bespeak a change to biennial instead of annual legislatures, limited to sixty days.

Kanabec was established as a county, March 13th 1858. This is an organized county, excepting for judicial purposes, for which it is attached to Chisago.—Brunswick is the county seat. It embraces towns 41 and 42, R. 22; T. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, R. 23; T. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, R. 24; T. 38, 39 and 40, R. 25,

Chisago comprises at this time, fractional town 34, range 18; towns 33, 34, 35, fractional town 36, range 19; towns 33, 34, 35, and fractional town 36 and 37, range 20; towns 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37, range 21; towns 36 and 37, range 22, and was organized in full, on the 5th day of January, 1852. The Bill establishing the county contains the following clause: "The seat of justice of the county of Chisago, shall be at such point in said county, as the first board of Commissioners elected in said county shall determine." This clause was in compliance with the request of the petitioners, to avoid the expense of a special election; and the first board of commissioners was elected by the voters with reference to it, knowing this was one of their special duties. In accordance with this law, the Commissioners at a regular meeting held at Taylor Falls, at the office of N. C. D. Taylor, April 5th, 1852, present T. F. Morton, N. C. D. Taylor and Samuel Thomson, passed the following which is to be found as a part of the record of that meeting:

"The town of Taylors Falls was chosen for the seat of justice for Chisago county, agreeable to the Revised Statutes, Chapter first, Section fourteenth.

F. W. Abbott, Clerk, Sam'l. Thomson, Chairman."

The early organization of our county, and the promptness with which its earliest settlers sustained it, and the economy with which for the first few years of its existence it was managed, won the praise of outsiders, and set at defiance the predictions of those who prophesied when our people petitioned, that we would soon ask to be re-incorporated again with old Washington. We do not claim that we have advanced as rapidly as some of our prairie sister counties in the State, in wealth, and population, but we do assert that we have paid our honorable dues as a county, maintained our position, and our early apparent premature organization has been profitable to us as a people. True, we have learned many lessons which we ought to profit by. For the benefit of your readers I have carefully compiled the following statement of the annual assessments, and the apportionments of the same.

ASSESSMENT FOR 1852.

Real and Personal Property	$46.872.00
APPORTIONMENT.	
County Tax	$421.92
School Tax	117.22
Territorial Tax	46.86
ASSESSMENT FOR 1853.	
Real and Personal Property	$66.412.00
APPORTIONMENT.	
County Expenses	$332.11
School Expenses	166.03
Territorial Expenses	66.41
ASSESSMENT FOR 1854.	
Real and Personal Property	$94.593.00
APPORTIONMENT.	
County Tax	$709.46
School Tax	236.49
Territorial"	94.59
ASSESSMENT FOR 1855.	
Real and Personal Property	$21.158.75
APPORTIONMENT.	
County tax	$1.943.23
School tax	647.74
Territorial tax	259.09
Assessment for 1856.	
No record of amount	
Apportionment.	
County purposes	$4.510.32
School purposes	1.738.70
Territorial purposes	695.88
Rate on taxable property, one per cent.	
Assessment for 1857.	
Real and Personal property	$9.719.64.00
Apportionment.	
County purposes	$3.402.20
School purposes	2.429.91
Territorial purposes	971.64
Assessment for 1858.	
Real estate	$653.528.00
Personal property	67.123.00
Apportionment.	
County tax	$3.242.92
School tax	1.801 62
Territorial tax	720.65
Rate on taxable property eight mills per dol.	
Assessment for 1859.	
Real estate	$511 205 00
Personal property	45 094 00
Apportionment.	
State tax	$4 172 24
County tax	2 781 49
Town tax	652 08
School tax	1 290 74
Road tax	1 882 90
Assessment for 1860.	
Real estate	$553 733 00
Personal property	46 581 00
Apportionment.	
State tax	$2 397 25
County tax	1 797 94
Town tax	732 42
School tax	1 498 28
Road tax	1 541 13
City tax	1 197 81

A Trip to the Mississippi River in Mid-Winter.

To the Editor of the Reporter:

Perhaps an account of a trip from our smiling village to the Father of Waters, will not prove wholly uninteresting to your readers. Although a novice at letter writing, I think your readers will bear with me if you but will.

On Thursday, the 17th of January, I took my way on foot and alone down the St. Croix Valley, my destination being Prescott, and my purpose to visit my friends.

As I passed through the silent "dells," whose lofty towers of trap-rock rear up like the frowning walls of some immense fortification, I could not resist the temptation to give one long and loud shout of farewell, for the sake of the beautiful echo, which seemed to bid me good bye. I passed on through this "grand, gloomy and truly picturesque place," and continued thoughtfully on my way, indulging in day-dreams of the past and future. But while in the midst of one in which I was building bright hopes, I was aroused by the sound of "merry sleigh bells." Soon my companion in travel came up, and proved to be a good Samaritan, for he "took me in," and we were quickly flying over Nature's bridge at a rate of speed rarely equalled. On, on, we sped, our good horse all alive to his work, passing the snug little village of Franconia, rounding points of woodland, passing teams with supplies for the pineries, and making the landscape a wild and moving panorama.

Soon the house-tops, the great mill wheel, and the flag-staff of Osceola hove in view, and my new found friend having business to transact with the county officers, we managed, by hook and crook, to climb up the rugged hill, and at last stood in the village. Having a few moments leasure, I took a stroll about town, called on my friends Thompson & Jones, and found them busily engaged in turning out furniture, and seemingly in good spirits. They informed me that business in Osceola was not affected much by the great *cry-sis*, and did not think the town would secede from the State, for the sake of keeping up with the times. Osceola I found to be somewhat of a place, and this being my first visit, was agreeably surprised at the public spirit manifested in building it up. They have two stores, two good hotels, grist and saw mills, sash and blind factory, and quite a number of fine residences.

At 10 o'clock, my companion having completed his business, we took our leave of Osceola, and soon were gliding "o'er the frozen tide." Passing the town of Vasa, that relic of speculative times, at a "spanking rate," we soon came to the beautiful village of Marine. Not having business, we did not stop; however, I should think that the place had improved somewhat within the past year. Next came Arcola. Here I observed that the mills were undergoing repairs, preparatory to the spring trade. A large wheel, not unlike the one at Osceole, is almost completed, and other improvements are being made about the mills.—I also noticed as we passed on down the river, that the boom company were busily engaged in repairing their boom, building piers, and strengthening it generally; in fact there seems to be great preparations going on to secure the logs which are being put in this winter. Below Arcola we overtook many teams loaded with wood for the Stillwater market. We arrived at Stillwater at noon, and here I parted with my friend. May success attend him.

After partaking of a hearty dinner at the house of an old acquaintance, I again resumed my travel by "Foot & Walker's Line," bound for Hudson, where I arrived at about 5 o'clock, safe and sound, somewhat tired, and a good deal hungry. Here I put up at the City Hotel, kept by that prince of landlords, J. O. Henning, who knows how to feed the hungry, and who always gives the tired traveler a good soft bed. I called on Messrs. Taylor & Seymour of the *City Times*, and was treated with that warm hospitality characteristic of those gentlemen. The evening was spent pleasantly among friends, but being tired with my day's journey, I retired to the "City" at an early hour, and soon was in the land of dreams.

Friday morning dawned amid a regular N. E. snow storm, and as the stage for Prescott did not start until noon I had ample time to look around me, and search for adventure. The St. Croix Valley Musical Association was in full blast, and preparations large and grand, so I was informed by the posters, were being made for the final concert, which was to take place on Friday evening, and which I have since learned was a perfect success. I found that Hudson had improved much since my last visit, and noticed that several very substantial buildings had been erected. Business seemed to be brisk, and I was informed that considerable grain was being brought into market. At noon I bade farewell to Hudson and her people, and can say that for generosity and hospitality they cannot be excelled. The rest of my journey was by land; over hills and through vallies, dotted here and there by the comfortable farm-house and snow-covered fields; now passing huge stacks of grain and hay; and then coming upon droves of cattle, all going to show, that our sister State is keeping step and marching on to greatness. But I cannot enter into details of all I saw on the route; suffice it, that everywhere peace and plenty seemed to prevail.

Arrived at Prescott at about 6 o'clock, after a long and cold drive, the lateness of the hour owing to the lameness of the old broken down stage horse, which the stage company seemed to think good enough for so short a trip. I would suggest, however, that they put on better, and save their reputation. At Prescott I found many old friends, who bade me a hearty welcome, and who for two weeks made my visit pleasant and agreeable. Prescott is the same "old sixpence," her people contented and happy, and her ladies, in particular, good looking and intelligent. The City has grown within the last year considerably. Dunbar's new brick block on the levee is finished, and adds greatly to the appearance of the place, Several buildings have been erected which add much to the business facilities of the city, in particular the new Plow Factory of Davis & Co., which is in full operation. The grain trade of Prescott is immense, and during the winter large quantities are being prepared for shipping in the spring.—But I cannot dwell upon what has been done this year, but will close by giving a few of the improvements proposed for next season, which are these: A new and expensive Hotel; a large stone and brick store is to be built by Beardsley & Lyford, on the levee: also several fine dwellings on the hill will be put up, and a large stone bakery is already commenced.

On Monday the 4th ult., I left Prescott, and after a very pleasant trip up the river by stage, arrived at our own beautiful village, where I am pleased to say I find everything "right side up with care;" feeling better for my trip, and more in love than ever with the beautiful St. Croix Valley.

TRAVELING PRINTER.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 11th 1861.

Starvation in Kansas.

ATCHINSON, K. T. Feb. 4.

Messrs. Hyatt and Pomeroy have prepared the following appeal to the States, which represents truly the condition of the people of Kansas, without question.

STARVATION IN KANSAS—FRIGHTFUL PROSPECT.—But one step between 50,000 people and death—an appeal to the press of the country, to the churches, to Congress, to the State Legislatures, to philanthropists, to the human everywhere.

Prompt action by the country, or a miracle from God can alone save this people. The famine, like a vortex, draws to its frightful centre all conditions.—They who had food yesterday have none to-day—they who have food to-day, have none for to-morrow. Seventy teams arrived yesterday, fifty were loaded and sent away the day before. Ten thousand dollars worth of clothing have been distributed within the past week; six thousand dollars cash within four days have been paid for freight; eighty-one car loads of provisions have arrived within that time, yet starvation is imminent. The people are living from hand to mouth, but barely saved alive. Our funds are now exhausted. The numbers of the destitute increase fearfully. The melting snows of February, and the overflowing streams must shortly prevent the distant sufferers from coming here to get supplies. Their salvation depends upon our promptness in establishing depots of provisions at accessable points. Without funds the whole work must cease.—The intermission of a week is death and desolation. Unless the country gives us seed there can be no harvest, and the seed wheat should be in the ground within forty days. At least a hundred thousand is needed for food, and as much more for seed. To the heart of the country, and in the name of Christ, we make this earnest appeal.

(Signed) THADDEUS HYATT,

In behalf of a perishing multitue.

I endorse every word of the above

S. C. POMEROY,

Chairman of Kansas Relief Com.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan 29.

The Governor sent a message to the Legislature condemning the New York resolutions tendering men and money to the Federal Government to coerce the South. He expressed the hope that the people of Texas would act as a unit in the defence of their rights. The resolution to submit the Secession Ordinance to the people was lost. The House passed a bill establishing patrols thro'out the State.

Wanted.

Immediately, a steady, intelligent boy, 15 or 18 years old, to learn the printing business. Inquire at this office.

☞ There is to be a dance at the 'St. Croix Hotel, to-night. Mr. Harris is making extensive preparations, and a good time is anticipated.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.

The great speech of Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, to-day is the universal topic of discussion. His denunciations of secessionists were terrific and overwhelming. He did not hesitate to hold up as traitors the late Senators who had committed themselves as leaders in secession and rebellion. Mr. Chase, of Ohio, expressed himself as particularly gratified with Ex-President Tyler's speech in the Convention and assured him that the other Commissioners were ready to follow where Virginia led.

The hopes of the Union men are high to night. In the Peace Congress to-day, notice was given that Massachusetts would send Commissioners. The motive for not proceeding to business was the desire to wait for the Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee and New York delegation.

Mr. Kellogg to-day received a dispatch from a distinguished Republican of Springfield, Ill., stating that he would be sustained by many leading Republicans of that State in the propositions for compromise which he has introduced in the House.

Maj. Haskin commands the company of artillery stationed opposite the eastern front of the Capitol. He was in command at Baton Rouge when that Arsenal was taken by the State troops. The War Department entirely approves of his conduct in surrendering.

Ex-President Tyler, on taking the Chair over the Peace Congress, delivered an address which is eulogized by those who heard it as highly patriotic and conciliatory. The proceedings were chiefly confined to an expression of views, and somewhat conversational. Bouligny is the only member from the seceding States who takes an active part in the proceedings.

The Tellers, to count the votes for President and Vice President, are Trumbull for Senate, and Washburn of Ill., and Phelps for the House.

Several Alabama postmasters decline to render their accounts, saying they await the action of their States.

Additional evidence continues to be received of the violation of private correspondence from the South.

The Court of Inquiry to investigate the surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard, meets Friday.

Another witness has been examined as to the alleged conspiracy to seize the Capitol.

Gov. Hicks was summoned a few days ago, and will probably be examined Thursday

Commander Walker is to be court martialed for bringing the store ship Supply to New York instead of Vera Cruz, as ordered.

Secretary Black was nominated to-day as successor to Justice Daniels, and John Pettit was appointed as District Judge of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

Mr. Corwin awaits action of the Peace Conference before pressing for a vote on his proposition as reported from the committee of thirty-three.

It is reported that the Minnesota Delegation in Congress have advised the Governor of their State to send Commissioners to the Convention here.

The Indiana Commissioners are understood to be united against a Compromise.

The President's course in relation to the proposition of Hayne is similar to that of the former Commissioner, that he he had no authority to treat for either the disposition of forts or other public property. It is his duty to defend them to the best of his ability, and the consequences must fall on those who attack them. Hayne will now return to South Carolina.

Private letters from leading telegraph men by the last mail from California, leave little room to doubt that under the judicious diplomacy of Mr. Wade, the representative of the Western Union Telegraph Company, all the telegraph interests in California will be consolidated, and a strong company formed on the Pacific to co-operate with the Western Union Company on the Atlantic side, for the rapid completion of the Pacific line, under the recent Congressional grant. We also understand from well informed parties that in connection with the Pacific line an earnest and persevering effort will be made to extend the telegraph facilities via Oregon the British Possessions, &c., to Europe. The utter failure thus far of long submarine cables, leaving in the judgment of these parties, little, if any reason to hope for a permanently successful line to Europe, except via Berhing's Strait at the intersection of the Pacific and Arctic Oceans.

The United States and several of the European governments are confidentially relied upon to favor this world-wide enterprise.

The Charleston volunteers are drilling daily, and they, with the aid of laborers, are placing Moultrie and other forts in the harbor in the best state of defence possible. There are about three thousand soldiers now in entrenchments, and their number is constantly augmented by arrivals from the interior of the State.

It is represented that whatever work is done in the way of rendering Fort Moultrie capable of repelling attack, it cannot be made to command Fort Sumter in any event, or be able to damage that fort by her cannonade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The Commissioners from Missouri have arrived. The Peace Conference adjourned after a short session, to visit the President.

The Convention objected to delaying the question on report of the Committee of Thirty-three to see what the peace conference do in the mean time.

A despatch from Washington says it is rumored that Senators Johnson and Wigfall are arranging preliminaries for a duel. Also that several leading secessionists are meditating a demonstration upon the Tehauntepec route, upon which Senator Benjamin and others claim to hold under certain pretended rights.

Governor Letcher of Virginia, was on the floor of the House to-day, and was greeted by members from the north and south. He expressed the opinion that Virginia will accept no plan of compromise, guaranteeing less than the Crittenden proposition, and adds that the Virginia Convention will recommend secession as their ruling action unless this is complied with.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

Col. Hayne and Senator Hale left this morning for Charleston. They came here together and so return. The Postmaster at Mobile denies to the Post Office Department that letters passing through his office have been violated.

The following statement in relation to the surrender of the revenue cutter, Robert McClelland, is derived from an official source: The cutter is one of the largest and best in the revenue service, just rebuilt and refitted. Her commander was Captain Brushwood of Virginia. On the 18th of January, four days after Secretary Dix took charge of the Treasury Department, he sent Mr. W. H. Jones, to New Orleans and Mobile, to save if possible, the cutter on service there. Captain Morrison, commanding the Lewis Cass at Mobile, surrendered her before Mr. Jones arrived. On the 29th of January the Secretary received the following telegraphic despatch from Mr. Jones.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.

TO HON. JOHN A. DIX:—Captain Brushwood has refused positively to obey the instructions of the Department. In this he is sustained by the collector.—What must I do. [Signed.]

W. H. JONES.

To this despatch Secretary Dix immediately returned the following:

TO W. H. JONES, New Orleans: Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to arrest Captain Brushwood and assume command of the cutter, and obey the orders given through you. If Captain Brushwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieutenant Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.

[Signed.] JNO. A. DIX.

This dispatch, it is said, must have been intercepted both at Montgomery and New Orleans, and withheld from Mr. Jones, and that the conduct of Captain Brushwood was consummated by means of a complicity on the part of the State of Alabama and Louisiana, which latter State has accepted the cutter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The impression here among gentleman who are well acquainted with the subject, is that no apprehension need be entertained relative to an immediate attack on Fort Sumter, as it will be referred to the Southern Congress, and meanwhile the South Carolina authorities will keep stricter guard on the fort, to interrupt any reinforcements to Major Anderson—all domestic supplies and mail facilities are to be denied, and all possible means taken to starve out the garrison.

The Commissioners of the Peace Congress were engaged to day on measures looking to an adjustment. Nearly all the Commissioners have arrived, including those from Massachusetts and New York. A large number of influential gentlemen from nearly all parts of the country are constantly arriving.

Captain Tilton, of Maryland, attached to the navy, and a member of the Light House Board, committed suicide this afternoon by blowing his brains out with a pistol. He had for some time been much depressed on account of the present state of the country.

[*Herald correspondence.*]—I am satisfied from positive information received direct from Charleston, that the attack on Fort Sumter has only been postponed until they can erect a sufficient number of batteries to accomplish their purpose. The time for withholding reinforcements to Major Anderson will cease the moment Lieutenant Hayne returns to Fort Sumter. I learn from a reliable source that Wednesday next has been decided upon as about the time when the secessionists will be ready to commence the assault upon Fort Sumter.

WASHINGTON, Feb 9.

Certain distinguished Virginians have telegraphed Governor Pickens requesting him to still forbear assaulting Fort Sumter. The Governor replies that he would take into respectful consideration any suggestions from them, but he would not give a definite answer until he shall receive the Presidents communication, and ascertain the grounds of the latters refusal to surrender Fort Sumter.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Feb. 7.

The Southern Congress has received an official copy of the act of Alabama, appropriating $400.000 for the support of the provisional government of the seceding States.

But a short time was spent in open session. The committee on the plan of a provisional government reported in secret session. It was discussed four hours with much unanimity of feeling, when the Constitution of the United States was adopted with some addition in relation to free States.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.

A motion was introduced into the convention to-day to invite all States except the New England, to join the southern confederacy. It was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Saturday.

The United States revenue cutters McClelland and Washington are now in possession of the State authorities.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 5.

The ordinance of secession passed the State Convention on the 1st inst, by a

vote of 156 ayes to 7 nays. The Governor, Legislature, and Supreme Judges were present. The ordinance is to be voted on by the people on the 23d of February and will go into effect on the 2d of March Governor Houston recognizes the voice of the people; declares his attachment to the South, and a desire to join the Southern Confederacy; but if none is formed, he favors the Republic of Texas. The secession news from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana created much excitement in northern Texas.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 8.

Congress was in secret session four hours to-day and met again to-night, and has probably recorded important results, which will be made known to-morrow.

February 9.

The Congress last night unanimously agreed to a constitution and provisional government. A strong and vigorous government will go into immediate operation with full power and ample funds. No proposition for compromise will be entertained. The Congress will remain in session to make all necessary laws.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.

Governor Brown seized five vessels yesterday owned in New York, viz:—the brigs R. W. Kibbie and Golden Lead. Barks, D. Colden Surray and Adjustor, and the schooner Julia A. Hallock.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.

The Convention passed an ordinance continuing, as the laws of the State of Louisiana, the federal laws relating to district and circuit courts.

A resolution was offered that the committee of finance be instructed to report as to the expediency of the modification of the revenue laws to admit India bagging and other articles used by those dealing in cotton free of duty. Also as to imposing a specific instead of ad valorem duty on foreign sugar, with a view to protect the sugar interests of Louisiana. A resolution that criminal laws of the United States Courts remain as now, was ordered to be printed. A resolution will probably be offered to-morrow to abolish the Legislature.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 6.

Delegates will not be appointed to the Montgomery Convention as members of conference until a vote is taken on the ordinance of secession by the people.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.

An immense secession torch light procession here to-night. Largest ever held, and great enthusiasm.

TALLAHASSE, Feb. 7.

The Legislature has resolved to adjourn on the 14th inst. The bill to provide for the carrying of the mails passed the Senate. It will pass the House. The free negro expulsion bill is indefinately postponed in the Senate.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9

The Little Rock arsenal containing nine thousand stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition, and forty cannon, including Captain Bragg's battery, surrendered to the State authorities yesterday, and has been garrisoned by one hundred volunteers.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 9.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was unanimously elected President of the Confederate States of North America, today, and Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President unanimously.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 9.

The Committee on Postal Affairs have reported it inexpedient to change the present postal system; that it is impossible for a single State to establish postal arrangements adequate to the wants of the people. The report recognizes the central government at Washington for the present business, until the southern congress hereafter called, shall form postal arrangements. A resolution passed approving the action and elections of the Montgomery convention. A salute of 100 guns were fired to-day in honor of the President and Vice President of the southern confederacy.

Important Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

The President in a message transmitted to both Houses to-day, gives the correspondence between himself and Col. Hayne. Much of it has already been published. The following is the substance of the concluding part: In Colonel Hayne's letter of January 31st, after stating the refusal of the President to surrender Fort Sumter to be the occasion for war, and stating the question to be one of mere property, says if the evils of war are to be encountered, especially calamitous civil war, elevated statesmanship would seem to require, it should be accepted as an unavoidable alternative of something still more disastrous, such as a national dishonor, or measure materially affecting the safety or permanent interest of the people; that war should be deliberately made and entered upon and of set purpose, but should not be the incident of a policy professedly peaceful, and not required to effect the object which is avowed as the only end intended. War can only be excused where no warning has been given as to consequences.

South Carolina cannot by her silence appear to acquiesce in the imputation that she is guilty of an act of unprovoked aggression in firing on the Star of the West. Though an unarmed vessel, she was filled with armed men, entering her territory against her government.

Governor Pickens' instructions to him, accompany Colonel Hayne's letter.

Secretary Holt replied on the 6th of February, acknowledging the President's reception of Hayne's letter. He gives the following as the position assumed by Colonel Hayne, the same being a summary of Governor Pickens' instructions: "I (Hayne) do not come as a military man to demand the surrender of a fortress, but as the legal officer of the State—its Attorney General—to claim for the State the exercise of its undoubted right of eminent domain, and to pledge the State to make good all injury to rights of property which may arise from the exercise of the claim." Mr. Holt then says: The proposition is to buy Fort Sumter, sustained by the declaration, in effect that if South Carolina is not permitted to make the purchase she will seize the fort by force of arms. As an invitation for the negotiation of the transfer of property between friendly governments, this proposal impresses the President as having assumed most unusual form. He has, however, investigated the claim on which it professes to be based, apart from the declaration that accompanies it. The title of the U. S. to the fort is complete and incontestible. Were the interests of the United States in the fort property in the ordinary acception of the term, it might probably be subjected to the exercise of the right of eminent domain; but it has political relations to it, of much higher and more imposing character than those of mere propertyship. The United States has absolute jurisdiction over the fort and soil on which it stands, which is clearly incompatible with claims of eminent domain. This authority is derived from peaceful cession of South Carolina herself. Under provision of the Constitution of the United States, South Carolina can no more assert the rights of eminent domain over Sumter than Maryland can over the District of Columbia. The President, however, is relieved from the further necessity of pursuing this inquiry, by the fact that he has not the constitutional power to cede or surrender it. In regard to the question of reinforcing Fort Sumter, it is so fully disposed of in my letter of 22d of January, to Senator Slidell, a copy of which accompanies this, that its discussion need not be renewed. I then said, at the present moment it is not deemed necessary to reinforce Major Anderson, because he makes no such requests. Should his safety require reinforcements, every effort will be made to supply them. I can add nothing to the explicitness of this language, which atill applies to the existing state of affairs. In the letter of Col. Davis and others to yourself they say it is especially due from South Carolina to our State to say nothing of other slaveholding States that she should as far as consistent with her honor, avoid military hostilities between her and the United States, or any other power; and you now give the President gratifying assurance that South Carolina has every disposition to preserve public peace, and since he is sincerely animated by the same desire, it would seem this common and patriotic object must be of certain attainment.

It is difficult, however, to reconcile this with the declaration on your part that South Carolina's own dignity, as a sovereignty, and the safety of her people prompts her to demand this property shall not longer be held as a military port by a government she no longer acknowledges.

After stating that in case an attempt should be made by any foreign power to capture Charleston, the batteries of Fort Sumter would be exerted for her protection. He says, how can the presence of a small garrison, actuated by such a spirit, compromise the dignity or honor of South Carolina. The President is at a less how to understand this attitude.—The government has often declared that it is neither menacing defeat nor unfriendly. If the announcement repeatedly made of present pacific purposes, in continuing the occupation of Fort Sumter until the question is settled by competent authority, has failed to impress the government of South Carolina with the forebearing conduct of his administration for the last three months, it should be received as conclusive evidence of his sincerity; and if this forbearance be not accepted, then language nor conduct can possibly furnish such a pledge. If with all the multiplied professions of the President of the anxiety for peace, the authorities of South Carolina shall assault Fort Sumter, and sacrifice the lives of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its walls, and thus plunge our common country in the horrors of civil war, then upon them and those they represent must rest the responsibility.

Colonel Hayne, in reply to the President, to-day, says that although his emphatic refusal of my demand closes his mission, he wishes to correct that impression that South Carolina would make compensation for injury done to property, but the idea of purchase is entirely inconsistent with right, in the assertion of paramount right. The purchaser, South Carolina, claims to have dissolved political connection, and destroyed all political relations of your government with everything within her borders She is a separate and independent government, exercising sovereignty over every part of soil, except Sumter. The avowed intention to hold Sumter as a military port by a foreign government, leaves the authorities there to determine the proper course to be pursued. He asks the President if he is aware that the holding of a fortress by a foreign power against the will of the authorities is the highest insult he can offer. He says that South Carolina has not taken Fort Sumter, because of misplaced confidence in the government that has deceived her, and thinks the reply to his demand that the occupation of Fort Sumter is no cause of irritation, but for the protection of South Carolina, is ironical for so grave a subject. He concluded that if the responsibility rests on South Carolina, that government is unconscious of the fact.

The letter of Colonel Hayne in response to the President's reply, through the Secretary of War, was not received by the President till after the special message, accompanying the documents were yesterday ready for transmission to Congress. If the President had deemed proper to answer, the rejoinder together with the reply, would have been included in the documents. Col. Hayne having left the city early yesterday morning, his rejoinder was returned to him thro' the mail addressed to Charleston.

MARRIED.

At St. Croix Falls, Feb. 7th, by Rev. Wm. McKinley, Mr. Rice Webb and Miss. Marion Wilson, both of Osceola, Polk County, Wisconsin.

Notice.

TO be sold by Auction at the village of Osceola on the 20 day of Feb., at the house of G. F. Hilton, the Household furniture, 2 Cows, one House and lot and 2 lots, all in the village of Osceola. The sale to commence at ½ past 10 o'clock A. M.

G. F. HILTON.

Commissioners Notice.

IN matter of the estate of John Abrahamson, late of Chisago county, deceased.

Whereas, L. K. Stannard, Judge of Probate, of the county of Chisago, State of Minnesota, by his commission to us directed, dated at Taylors Falls, in said county, January 10th, 1861, appointing the undersigned commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against the estate of the said deceased, and limited the time for such purpose to the 10th day of July 1861.

Therefore notice is hereby given, that we the said Commissioners, have appointed the 9th day of March and the 11th day of May A. D 1861, between the hours of 9 o'clock A M and 4 o'clock P M of each of said days, to attend to the duties of their appointment at the residence of Daniel Larsons (former residence of deceased.)

OTTO WALLMARK.
JOH'S HELIN, Com's.

Dated January 29th, 1861. n51 4t

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,
M. C. TUTTLE,
Third Street, Over Express Office.
ST. PAUL, MIN.

This is the only establishment west of Chicago where

Life Size Photographs

Are or Can be Made.

Having secured the services of a FIRST CLASS ARTIST, I am prepared to make Photographs from miniature to life size, either plain or in oil.

Persons having daguerreotypes or ambrotypes of deceased friends can have them enlarged and colored to life

Pictures of all kinds made in the most approved style. Leather pictures and ambrotypes made for FIFTY CENTS.

Stock and apparatus furnished to country operators on the most reasonable terms

For Cash.

22 1y

NEW MEAT MARKET,

J. D. Ballard,

PROPRIETOR,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country that he has recently opened a shop on Bench street, at which place can be found, at all times, a choice lot of

FRESH MEATS,

HAMS, SHOULDERS, CORNED-BEEF,
Mackerel, White-Fish;
LARD AND TALLOW.

The highest cash prices paid for

Fat Beef Cattle,
HOGS AND HIDES.

Terms cash.
Taylor Falls, May 24. 14-tf

Smith & Whitings,
MERCHANTS
AND
General Traders.
ALSO DEALERS IN
LOGS AND LUMBER.
Constant on hand
SEASONED DRESSED SIDING
AND
FLOORING.
NO. 7, FIRST STREET.
n1-1y

J. W. MULLEN,

HAS received a Fresh Lot of

FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES,

For the Holidays,

CONSISTING OF CANDIES OF

Every Description,

GREEN APPLES, RAISINS,

Nuts, Oysters, Sardines,

CITRON AND FIGS.

ALSO,

A Fresh Supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Special Notices.

Dr. Christie's
AGUE BALSAM!

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all the malarious Diseases incident to this climate.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never been known to fail where the directions have been strictly followed.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a purely vedgetable compound, containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has attained its immense popularity through its own merits, its great power in curing diseases, its singular harmlessness, and freedom from hurtful ingredients. It can be taken by the helpless infant, vigorous youth and feeble age ever without injury, and always with benefit.

We append a certificate from Dr. Lawrence Reid, one of the most scientific Chemists in the United States:

NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 1855.

I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam, and certify that it contains neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, Strychnine, nor any Mineral or Poisonous substance.

From my knowledge of its ingredients, I consider it a safe and excellent preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will not prove injurious to the constitution.

LAWRENCE REID
Prof. of Chemistry.

Stannard & Setzer,
Attorney's & Counsellor's
AT LAW,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.

WILL also attend to the payment of taxes for non-residents, in the counties of Chisago and Pine, Minnesota, and the county of Polk, Wisconsin.

Michael Gonter,
DEALER IN
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

A GOOD assortment constantly on hand and made to order from the best of stock, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to tin roofing and guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10 cents do for old copper.

20 52

DENTISTRY.

Dr. De Montreville,
DENTIST.

HAVING now permanently located on his farm near Stillwater will, on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

of each week only, attend to the duties of his profession, in all of its branches, at his office over Parson's store, on Main near Chestnut Street,

Stillwater, Minnesota.

20 tf

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.
Stillwater & St. Croix Falls
MAIL AND STAGE LINE!

ON and after Tuesday, November 13th 1860, the subscriber will run a tri-weekly Stage from Stillwater to St. Croix Falls (carrying the U. S. Mail), in the following manner: Leaving Stillwater every Tuesday and Friday and returning every Wednesday and Saturday. Having put on good Teams and good covered Hacks, passengers and baggage will be carried on reasonable terms.

n-40-tf E. B. WHITCHER.

Folsom House,
TAYLOR FALLS, - - MINNESOTA.
W. W. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

(Corner Government and Basal Streets.)

THE proprietor would take this method of informing the traveling public that his commodious house has recently been fitted up in the best style, and is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His rooms are clean, and the tables are furnished with everything the market affords, so that none who come need go away cold or hungry. In fact, no pains will be spared in making the stay of his guests pleasant.

Boarders taken by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

A good stable is also attached to the house.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23d, 1860. n1-1y.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Thompson & Jones, was dissolved on the 14th of January, by mutual consent.

J. H. THOMPSON,
A. H. JONES.

Osceola, Feb. 7th, 1861. n52 4t

CITY BREWERY,
TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

The proprietors take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have a first class Brewery in full operation, where can always be found good Lager, Small Beer, and Ale.

All orders promptly attended to. Brewery in the rear of the Chisago House.

SCHOTTMULLER & BROTHER,
n3-1y

Notice.

In pursuance of Chapter III, Section 22 of the general laws of the State of Minnesota of 1860, Notice is hereby given, that the rate of Taxation on each one hundred dollars valuation, and also the total amounts levied in Pine County for the year 1860, is as follows:

	RATE. C. M.	AM'T TAX. D. C.
For support State Gov'nt	40 00	1669 34
For defraying Co. expenses	20 00	834 67
For support of State common schools.....	10 00	417 34
For building and repairing roads.....	80 00	3338 69
Total.....	150 00	6260 04

And Notice is further given, that in accordance with Section 35 of said chapter, if any person shall fail to pay the Taxes charged to him or them by the first day of February next after the same become due, such persons will be charged with five per centum thereon, for the use of the County.

ADOLPOH. MUNCH,
County Treasurer of Pine County.

no 45-4w

Dr. Guysott's Improved
EXTRACT OF
Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,
WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL.

Scrofula or King's evil, cancers, tumors, eruptions of the skin, erysipelas, chronic sore eyes, ringworm or tetter, scald heads, rheumatism, pains in the bones and joints, old sores and ulcers, swelling of the glands, syphilis dyspepsia, salt rheum, diseases of the kidneys, loss of appetite, disease arising from the use of mercury, pain in the side and shoulder, general debility, dropsy, jaundice, lumbago, &c.

YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA.

The following case of Benjamin Hughes, is one of the most astonishing on record. After forty years' sickness, two years excruciating torment the amputation of one leg and the body and limbs almost a mass of eating, putrifying, discharging ulcers, to be cured by eight bottles of Dr. Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is almost miraculous.

READ THE CERTIFICATE.

TALAPOOSA CO., ALA., Jan. 2

DR GUYSOTT—Dear Sir:—I have been afflicted for forty years with eruptions on my legs and feet. In 1848 they got so bad that I had to go on crutches, and in 1850 I had one leg amputated above the knee. In about 9 months after my leg broke out in large eating and running sores, from my knee to my foot, and discharged a great deal of offensive matter. My groin also broke out in large biles, which discharged much offensive matter, and at the same time my left arm had broke out in large running sores nearly to my elbow

The misery that I have suffered for the last two years I cannot describe to you. I was in such agony that I never rested day or night. I was given up to die, and by the help of God I had made preparation for death, and had had pointed out to my family the place where to bury my remains

In October last my son brought me one of your bottle circulars; I read it and found record of some wonderful cures performed by your EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA. I sent and got two bottles of it, and commenced taking it. In two weeks, to my great astonishment, my sores all became easy, and I could sleep all night, a thing I had not done in two years. When I had taken six bottles, my sores were all healed My sores got well as if by enchantment. I have now used in all eight bottles of your EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, and I now consider myself well I must a loss for terms to set forth the worth of this medicine, or to express my gratitude for what it has done for me. I must call it the savior of man from misery while living upon earth.

BENJAMIN HUGHES.

Quart bottles, $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.

JOHN PARK,
Cincinnati, O

IT IS A FIXED FACT!
CONSUMPTION
CAN BE CURED.

SIR James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his treatise on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec, and other modern pathologists." Dr Carswell, who investigated such matters as thoroughly as any other man, says: "Pathological Anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular pythisis (pulmonary consumption).

It is not a Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say time after time, in the crowded hospital and truth telling dissecting room They are from men who could have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or emblazoning falsehoods.

THE REMEDY WHICH WE OFFER,

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Has cured hundreds of cases of Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c., Many of them after Every Known Remedy had Failed to Reach the Disease

Do not procrastinate, but make use of Wistar's Balsam, and live healthy and happy

Sold by JOHN D. PARK, Proprietor, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in Taylor Falls by GEO. W. SEYMOUR, and by Druggists in every town in the State 22-3m

SHOE
—AND—
LEATHER
EXCHANGE,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF MAIN AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
Stillwater, Minnesota.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully announces to the citizens of the St. Croix Valley that he is prepared to make to order.

Everything
In the Boot & Shoe Line,

Equal in style to any of the Eastern cities.

Special Care taken with Repairing

Also keeps on hand an assortment of

LEATHER,

Which he will sell as low as any House in the State!

Cash Paid for Hides!

20 1y Z. E. BINNS.

GEO W. SEYMOUR. SHERWOOD D. GOULD

Seymour & Gould.
GENERAL GENTS,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

ARE prepared to furnish full and complete abstracts of title to lands in Chisago county, and will give prompt attention to the payment of taxes in Pine and Chisago counties, Minnesota, and Polk county, Wisconsin.

REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Hon. W. H. C. Folsom,	Taylor Falls, Minn.
Col. L. W. Folsom,	" "
Josh. L. Taylor,	" "
Hon. D. A. Robertson	St. Paul, Minn.
Hon. E. S. Edgerton	" "
Sanborn, French & Lund	" "
Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.,	Chicago, Illinois.
Hon. Uri Osgood,	Joliet, "
Ira Smith, Jr., & Co.,	New York City.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D. C

n1-1y

Sunrise House.
SUNRISE CITY - - - - MINNESOTA,
N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendence.

n 41-6 m

Furniture! Furniture!!

THOMPSON & JONES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order, upon the shortest notice,

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,
Bureaus and Desks,
DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,
Lounges, Lounge Beds,
WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,
Enclosed Washstands,
Common Washstands, Childrens' Cribs,
Extension Tables,
COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,
Centre Tables,
CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,
Work Tables, Dining Tables,
FRENCH BEDSTEADS,
Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.
TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,
Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enameled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Plaining. Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,
OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.
June 21, 1860. 18 y

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having this day entered into a co-partnership in the

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,

are prepared to take

BUILDING CONTRACTS,

and furnish

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,

with estimates of cost, at

LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Sash doors and blinds furnished on the most

REASONABLE TERMS.

Are also ready to make all kinds of

Cabinet Work

to order.

COFFINS FURNISHED

On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Shop on

GOVERNMENT STREET,

A few rods west of the Folsom House.

Guard & Whitney.

Taylor Falls, Jan 1, 1861. n47 1y

Attention Everybody!
WM. YEO,
At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the very best brands of family flour in sacks, that cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation. He can also furnish, at the shortest notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye flour for table use. Always in store, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he will dispose of cheap for cash. 24-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON account of our connection with an extensive Shoe House at Boston, we are selling Boots and Shoes to

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

as low as they can obtain them in NEW YORK, CHICAGO OR ST. LOUIS.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.,
THIRD STREET, - - - - ST PAUL, MIN.

Samuel Pierson,
Practical Watchmaker,
Cor. First and Bench Sts.,
(OPPOSITE CHISAGO HOUSE)
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired, and warranted. n-40-1y

Mortgage Sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
COUNTY OF CHISAGO, }

Default has been made in the payment of the money secured to be paid by that certain mortgage, executed by Petter Petterson as mortgagor, to Charles S. Samuel as mortgagee, dated the 9th day of October, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in said county on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1857, at 4 o'clock P M, in Book 'B' of mortgages on pages 347 and 348.

The amount by said mortgage secured to be paid and now remaining due and unpaid thereon, is one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-one cents ($198.51) and no suit or other proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the premises mentioned and described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots number one and two in section eight; lot number five in section nine; lots numbered one and two in section seventeen; lot number four and the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section nine, all in township thirty-three, north of range twenty west, situated in said county of Chisago, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the 'Chisago House' in the town of Taylors Falls in said county, on the 23d day of March A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid with interest then due, with twenty-five dollars Attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage, and the expenses of foreclosure and sale.

CHARLES S. SAMUEL,
Mortgagee.

W. H. BURT,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 5th, 1861. n51 7t

Mortgage Sale.

State of Minnesota, } ss
County of Chisago, }

Default has been made in the payment of the money secured to be paid by that certain mortgage executed by Johanes Jonsson and Engre Jonsson, his wife, as mortgagors to Charles S. Samuel as mortgagee, dated the 22d day of January, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in said county on the 22d day of January A. D. 1858, at half past four o'clock P M, in Book 'B' of mortgages on pages 485 and 486.

The amount by said mortgage, secured to be paid, and now remaining due and unpaid thereon, is one hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-three cents ($150.33) and no suit or other proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the premises mentioned and described in said mortgage, to wit: The north half of the north-east quarter of section seventeen, (17) in township thirty-three (33) north, of range nineteen (19) west, situated in the said county of Chisago, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of the 'Chisago House,' in the town of Taylors Falls, in the said county, above mentioned, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, with interest then due, and the expenses of foreclosure and sale

CHARLES S. SAMUEL
Mortgagee.

W. H. BURT,
Att'y for Mortgagee.

Taylor Falls Feb. 5th, 1861. n51 7t

PROSPECTUS OF THE
St. Paul Weekly Press.
INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.

Two Dollars will pay for the St. Paul Weekly Press for One Year.

In order to increase the circulation of the Saint Paul Weekly Press, we have concluded to make the following liberal rates to clubs, which, we trust, will place the paper in the hands of every reader in the State

The current six months will embrace the proceedings of Congress, the next Legislature of Minnesota, and the history of the alarming crisis now agitating the public mind and threatening the stability of the Union

Our arrangements are such as will enable us to give all the news by Telegraph, as full, complete, and as early as any other paper in the city; a consideration which, in this hour of National peril, when the Union is threatened with destruction, and civil war likely to be precipitated upon the country, should give the paper an extensive circulation

The Press will contain all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, correspondence from Washington and from all parts of Minnesota.

The miscellaneous, editorial and news departments will receive special attention, and, in all respects, the effort will be made to establish the character of the Press as a first class news paper.

Special and particular attention will be given to reporting the proceedings of our State Legislature, a department of the paper in which every tax payer of the State will be particularly interested.

We shall endeavor to make the Press worthy the support of our friends, and the party, in all portions of the State.

In politics, the Press will be Republican, and, with all the ability it can command, will advocate the cardinal principles of the Republican party as laid down in the Chicago Platform, on which the last Presidential campaign was so gloriously fought and won. We enter upon the publication of the Press with an honest intention to promote the best interests of the Republican party, both State and National, and in the discussion of National politics we shall never be swerved from patriotic duty by any pressure of local interest, or by the dictation of any man, clique or faction.

3 copies six months to one address, $2,00; 3 do with each subscriber's address, $2,50; 5 do to one address, $3,00; 5 do with each subscriber's address, $3,50; 7 do to one address, $4,00; 7 do with each subscriber's address $4,50; 10 do to one address, $5,00; 10 do with each subscriber's address, 6,00. 3 copies one year to one address $4,00; 3 do with each subscriber's address, 4,00; 5 do to one address, 6,00; 5 do with each subscriber's address, 8,00; 7 do to one address, 8,00; 7 do with each subscriber's address, 9,00 10 do to one address, 10,00; 10 do with each subscriber's address, 11,00; 20 do to one address, 20,00; 20 do with address of each subscriber, $21,00.

This will bring the Press down to about the mere cost of paper and press work, and will require a large list to meet the expense, and we trust the friends of the paper will make such an effort as will give the St. Paul Weekly Press an extensive circulation

Address PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
St. St. Paul, Minnesota.

Chisago House,
TAYLOR FALLS - - MINNESOTA,
M. J. WEBB, Proprietor.

(Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best the market affords, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers, so that beast, as well as man, will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1860. n1-1y

S. C. WHITCHER,
LIVERY AND
SALE STABLE.
CORNER OF FOURTH & ROBERT STREETS,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with the best of Livery, on short notice and on reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or week.

28-1y-w

LAND WARANTS.

LAND WARANTS,

ALL sizes on hand and for sale by
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD.
St. Croix, Wisconsin. 42 3m

Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office cheap for cash.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. Ballard,
SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Basa street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota. n1-1y

L. B. Smith, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

OFFICE and Residence on the corner of Government and First streets. n1- y

H. M. Murdock, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at the Post Office.

CALLS attended to promptly. Particular attention paid to disease of the eyes.
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA, n1-1y

M. A. DOWLING,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
OSCEOLA, WISCONSIN.

WILL attend to paying taxes for non-residents, furnishing abstracts of titles, &c.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Hon N. C. D Taylor,	Taylor Falls, Min.
Hon. W. H. C. Folsom,	" "
Hon. R C Murphy,	St. Croix Falls, Wis.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D C.
Hon. S. Nelson,	Stillwater, Min.
Hon. T. M. Fullerton,	" "
Hon. G. L. Becker,	St. Paul "
Samuel Register, Esq.,	Dover, Delaware

EDWARD H. WOOD,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

PROMPT and especial attention given to collections and remittances.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Ex-Gov. Gorman,	St. Paul,
Hon. Jas, M. Cavanaugh,	Chatfield,
Gen. James. Shields,	Faribault,
Hon. W. W. Phelps,	Red Wing,
Hon. George L. Becker,	St. Paul.

n1-1y.

J. C. Button,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnette, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Osceola, Wis. n2-1y

George W. Seymour,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in drugs, medicines, chemicals, perfumery, Toilet articles, paints, oils, camphene and burning fluid.

Pure wines and liquors for medicinal uses, Patent medicines, "all kinds,"
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

J. J. Spengler,
Merchant Tailor,
Bench St., Taylor Falls.

ALL orders for work promptly attended to. A good assortment of cloths kept constantly on hand. All work warranted. y1-1

Chisago Seminary.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, December 10th, 1860.

Terms of tuition:

Common English branches	$4,00
Higher " "	$6,00
Languages	$8,00
Primary Department	$2,00

Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.

Rev. E. E. Edwards—late of Lamont Seminary, Ill. Professor of Languages.

A. A. YORK, Principal,
MRS. A. A. YORK, Preceptress.
Nov.28,1860. 4f-3m

HONEY, THE BEST OF HONEY!

I have a valuable recipe for making Honey, which I will send to any person upon the receipt of 50 cents—we make and use it in our family at half the cost, and consider it as good as the best article of genuine bee made Honey, "from which it cannot be told." Any person who will make and sell it can clear from $2 to $5A day—it only requires four articles to make it, and they can be had at any store for 50 cents. Every family may have this delightful luxury or any lady can make it in fifteen minutes at any time. Three cent postage stamps as good as money.

The Pulaski Times, published at Hawkinsville, Georgia, of Thursday, March 24, says: Dr. R Smith, of this county, presents us with a beautiful article of Honey, equal, if not superior to anything we ever saw. The Honey is manufactured by Mrs. Smith, according to the directions given in a recipe, which she purchased of Dr. J P. Creager, Baltimore City Md. Any person can get this receipt for making honey, and be independent of the honey-bee, by writing, with 50 cents inclosed, to
DR. J. P. CREAGER,
No. 558 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

WHY IS LABOR HARD WHEN WASHING?
We have a Chemical Process.

For Cleaning Clothes, by the use of which the clothes can be washed very clean without boiling and with very little rubbing. By this method much hard labor is saved, the washing can be done in half the time, and the clothes are very white and clean and last longer, for they are not worn out by rubbing as by the old way of washing by machines, &c. The articles used cost but little, and are easy to obtain. I mail the recipe to order, postage paid, upon the receipt of 50 cents; three cent postage stamps as good as money. Address
J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore Md.

☞ If you really want omething nice, do not miss the HONEY OR WASHING RECEIPS, for they are all I claim for them and they should be in every family.
Oct 11, 1860 no34-8m.

THE GREAT FEMALE PILL!

DR. J. P CREAGER, is the General Agent, Wholesale & Retail, for Dr. "Wheating's" Celebrated Female Pills.—These Pills are truly valuable for Ladies, for they will restore monthly courses where they may stop from any cause whatsoever. They never have failed in any case where the directions around the box containing the Pills have been strictly followed. Indeed, there has no case of failure ever come to our knowledge. Being purely vegetable they are perfectly safe. Single box mailed to order, postage paid, upon the receipt of one dollar, by
J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore City, Md.

GOOD NEWS FOR LADIES!

ANY Lady who will send her address to Mrs. E. CREAGER, Baltimore, Md, with three three-penny postage stamps included, will receive by return mail, something of importance to her.

"Woman know thyself and be happy."

DR. CREAGER is the Sole Agent for DR. WINDERS' Celebrated Matrimonial "series," 3 Books, No. 1. "A Book for Young Men designed to prepare them for Female Society." No. 2. "Errors in Courtship." No. 3, "Reproductive Control," ther of which will be mailed to order, post-paid upon receipt of 25 cts.

Lumber.

ASSORTED qualities kept on hand and for sale at reduced prics, at the Chisago mills. W. H.C. FOLSO.

Arthur's Home Magazine for 1861.

With the December number, the publishers of the HOME MAGAZINE announed their purpose to give additional value an interest to the work during 1861. Heretofore they have endeavored to make the literary portion of their magizine, as it should be in all magazines, the most attractive portion; to hold their readers by the magnetism of mind upon mind, and while thus holding them strongly interested, to give moral power as well as intellectual pleasure. In a still higher degree will they aim to impart this quality to the "Home Magazine." Additional literary aid, of the right character, will be secured during the year, and the editors will, as heretofore, be in constant communication with readers, giving them the best products of their minds.

The publishers do not claim for the "Home Magazine" anything but what its constant readers will admit, when they say that it is more peculiarly adapted to serve good ends in American families, than any other similar work. This being so, they fairly ask from all who feel in any degree an unselfish interest in the welfare of neighbors, to use such influence as may be readily exercised in its commendation and introduction. There is scarcely a family in the land in which one or more periodicals are not taken, and some of these carry with them, it is deeply to be regretted, an unhealthy or demorlizing influence. If this bad reading cannot be displaced at once, we may, by inducing a subscription to the "Home Magazine," do much to counteract its effects, and lead to the formation of a taste that will prompt, naturally, its rejection.

An elegant steel engraving is given in each number of the "Home Magazine;" besides a large number of fashion and needlework engravings. In the January number T. S. Arthur, one of the editors, commences a new serial, entitled—

"Nothing But Money."

SPLENDID PREMIUM engravings are given to all who get up clubs. One of them is called "SEVNTY SIX," and is 16 inches by 23; the other, "HE KNEW THE SCRIPTURES FROM HIS YOUTH," 14 inches by 20. They are first class engravings as to execution, and will make handsome ornaments for any parlor. The publishers price for these plates is $1,50 each.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

1 copy (and one of the premium plates) $2,00
2 copies (and one of the premium plates to getter up of club,) $3.00. 3 do (and one of the premium plates to getter-up of club) $4. 4 copies (and one of the premium plates to getter-up of club) $5,00. 8 do (and an extra copy of Magazine and one premium plate to getter-up of club) $10. 12 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to getter up of club) $15. 17 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to getter-up of club) $20.

Three red stamps must be sent in every case to pay the cost of mailing each premium.

Address T. S. ARTHUR & Co.,
323 Walnut st., Phila.

Pioneer Printing Company,
ST. PAUL, MIN.

PUBLISHERS DAILY & WEEKLY
Pioneer & Democrat.
AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

	DAILY.	WEEKLY
1 copy, one year, to country,	$ 6.00	$2,00
3 copies, "	17,00	5,
5 copies, "		8,
10 " "	54	10
20 " "	100	20
20 " " where each copy is directed,		24

Payment always in advance.

Also Publishers of the compiled statutes of Minnesota, from 1849 to 1850, published by State authority; approved by the Judges of the Supreme Court; recognized by the courts as legal evidence of State laws. 1080 pages large octavo. Price, $5,00.

Also publishers of the Minnesota Supreme Court Reports, published by authority of law. Vol. II, containing the cases decided at the terms of court in 1858, 424 pages, price $3,50, will be forwarded by mail post-paid, upon receipt of the price.

Will supply county officers at short notice with every description of blank-books, such as Recrods, Dockets, Order Books, Journals, Day Books, Ledgers, &c., at prices fully as low as the same quality can be procured, west of Philadelphia or New York. Address,
PIONEER PRINTING CO,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

GEO. R. MELVILL,
[Successor to Lorrain & Co.,]
WHOLESALE GROCER,
FORWARDING,
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
CIGARS, &c.,
89 LEVEE,
GALENA, ILLINOIS.

Agent for N. Y. Rifle and Blasting Powder, and Warren's Roofling Material. 14 6m

STRICKLAND & CO.
Book, Stationery,
And School Book Jobbers,
MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities, the largest stock in the West, at prices which must prove satisfactory to all customers.

Blank Book Manufactures, Printers, Bookbinders, and dealers in Wall Paper. American Sabbath School Union Publications.

W. H. C. Folsom,
DEALER IN
Real Estate,
TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1y

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.
W. H C FOLSOM

Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office cheap for cash.

Folsom & Dresser,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
—IN—
DRY GOODS,
AND
Ready Made Clothing,
Groceries & Provisions,
HARDWARE, &c.,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MIN.

A Full Assortment of
PLANES,
CHISELS,
FILES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HOES,
SHOVELS,
HAY FORKS,
BUTTS & SCREWS,
RIFLES,
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
POWDER FLASKS,
PERCUSSION CAPS,
&c., &c.

SADDLERY.
Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars Hames, Double Reins, Whips, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES,
Of every style.
LADIES' GAITERS,
HALF GAITERS,
SLIPPERS,
MISSES GAITERS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS & SHOES.

Queensware.
A general assortment of every style and description.

FURNITURE.
BEDSTEADS, TABLES,
ROCKERS, STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., &c.

TIN WARE.
A large and full assortment of every description.

PAINTS & OILS,
PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, GRINDSTONES,
Stove Pipe, &c. &c,.
At such prices as cannot fail to suit customers, for
Cash or Ready Pay.
Positively no Goods Sold on Credit.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1

W. S. Peck,
HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE,
—AND—
Ornamental Painter.
IMITATOR OF
WOOD AND MARBLE,
&c., &c., &c.

ALL work neatly and thoroughly done. No pains spared to keep pace with all modern Improvements in the Art. Job Work respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.

Papar hanging and whitewashing done with neatness and dispatch.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Anton Baier,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
Bench Street,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction.—I am bound to keep my *seat*, and stick like *wax* to the *last;* so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Blacksmithing,
A. C. SEVEY,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WOULD inform the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at his shop on Bench street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash. **Horse shoeing done upon the shortest notice, and in a manner warranted to give satisfaction.** n1-1y.

Bateaux andSkiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.
PETER ABEAR.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

SAW MILL
—AND—
WATER POWER,
FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,
POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pineries of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property.—The Mill is in

Good Running Order,
CONTAINING
One Muley. Four Sash
—AND—
One Circular Saw.
—ALSO—
Lathe and Shingle Machines,

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.

ALSO,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable rates, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
SPOKES & WAGONS,

In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

ALSO,

A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

ALSO,

A great number of
TOWN LOTS,
With or without houses,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle.

Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destine it to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any further information will be given by addressing R. C. MURPHY,
President.
St. Croix Fall, Wis., Feb. 23. n1-tf

HASTINGS FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,

THE proprietor of this new establishment announces to the public that he is now prepared to manufacture or repair

ALL KIND OF MACHINERY
THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

Plane and match boards, furnish mouldings and cornice work in any form his patrons may want.

Iron and Brass Castings,
Of every description, and Babbit Metal
IN ANY QUANTITY.

The long and successful practice of the proprietor in this business in New England, and the experienced hands in his employ, warrant him in assuring the public that he will give his patrons as good work as can be procured anywhere. He does not hesitate to say that he has

The Best Establishment of the Kind in THE NORTH-WEST.

If any doubt this statement, they are invited to call and examine the same for themselves.

A liberal patronage from all is solicited, but he particularly invites the attention of

Mill Owners and Farmers

Owning threshing and reaping machines, needing repairs, or who may want new articles manufactured.

Orders for work promptly attended to.—Prices reasonable; and all work done at this establishment will be warranted to give entire satisfaction

Cash Paid for Old Brass and Copper.

A. R MORRILL, Proprietor.
Hastings, July 17, 1860. 22 1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate arrangements to satisfy the same. Those whose notes and accounts are nearly outlawed, unless soon settled, in justice to myself, I shall be compelled to add costs to, by obtaining judgments.

A word to the wise is sufficient.
W. H. C. FOLSOM.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1-tf

Lands and Town Lots
FOR SALE.

TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale.

Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of N. C. D. TAYLOR,
No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Min. n2-1y

Notice.

THOSE indebted to Taylor & Fox on account, will please call and settle the same previous to the 1st of June next, unless they prefer the same should be adjusted by law.
TAYLOR & FOX.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 29. n2-tf

Farming Lands,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE subscribes offers for sale choice selected farming lands, at prices and on terms that will justify the actual settle to apply. Situated as follows:

Town 38, Range 17; town 38, range 18; towns 32, 33, 34, 35, and 37, range 19; towns 32, 35, 35, range 20; towns 35, 36, range 21.
W. H. C. FOLSOM.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

OLD Newsappers for wrapping paper, for sale at this Office at 50 cents per hundred.

PRESCOTT ADV'S.

Beardsley & Lyford,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries & Provisions,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Nails, Glass,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
Levee, Prescott, - - Wisconsin

WOULD announce to the people of the St. Croix Valley that they have on hand a large supply of the above described goods which they will sell at very low figures. Our goods were purchased especially for the up river market, and we are confident we can satisy all, as regards quantity quality and price. 14 tf

N. S. Dunbar,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
—IN—
Groceries & Provisions,
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,
Pork, Fish, alt, Butter, Lard, Oils,
CHEESE, SYRUPS,
Wooden and Willow Ware, Rope,
NAILS, ETC., ETC.
—ALSO—
A Fine Lot of Segars & Liquors.

Country Produce always on hand.
NO. 7, LEVEE.
PRESCOTT, - - - *WIS.* n1-1y

G. H. Nichols,
Commission Merchant,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Groceries & Provisions,
WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A GOOD supply of boat stores constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of pork, hams, shoulders and lard kept on hand, and for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates for cash.

Brick Building, on the Levee, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1v

Barnes & Hutchins,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
GENERAL RAILROAD
—AND—
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
NO. 2, LEVEE,
Prescott, - - - - - Wis. n1-1y

A. O. Snyder,
DEALER IN
Hard ware, Stove,s Iron,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

IN fact, everything a man wants or can think of in the mercantile business. At the sign of the Big Stove, Broad street, Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1y

Dill & Brother,
DEALERS IN
Groceries & Provisions,
Wines, Liquors & Segars,
BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of
YANKEE NOTIONS.
BROAD STREET, - - PRESCOTT, WIS. n1-1y

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,
PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.

WILL buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and sell Land Warrantt, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the Northern States. n1-1y

A. H. Young.
CLERK OF THE COURT,
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.

WILL attend to paying taxes in Pierce and St. Croix counties. Deeds etc., promptly executed.

Also general Life and Fire Insurance Agent. Office in Concert Hall Building, Prescott, Wis. n1-1y

J. SPENCE WHITE. H. A. JAY.
White & Jay,
Attorneys at Law,
Prescott, Wisconsin.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the State of Wisconsin, and attend by arrangements with reliable firms, to claims in any part of the United States. Office in "Swem,s Building, (up stairs) Broad street. n1-1y

A. H. YOUNG, M. M. FITCH,
Youug & Fitch,
Attorneys and Counselors
AT LAW,
WISE'S BUILDING, PRESCOTT, WIS.
—o—o—
General Insurance, Land, and TAX-PAYING AGENTS.

Atlantic Monthly.
Commencement of a New Volume.

With the number for January, 1860, the Atlantic Monthly will enter upon its
FIFTH VOLUME.

In making this announcement we think it proper to say, simply, that no change will be made in the general plan of the magazine; that all the writers whose contributions have established it in popular favor, will continue to make it their medium of communication with the public; and that the relations of the publishers with authors, on both sides the Atlantic, will enable them to add materially to the variety, interest and value of its pages.

They have the greatest pleasure in announcing that the number for January contains the first chapters of a

NEW ROMANCE,
ENTITLED
THE PROFESSOR'S STORY.
Written expressly for its pages, by
Oliver Wendell Holmes,

To be continued in succeeding numbers of the magazine throughout the year.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of the United States.

CLUBS.—Two copies $5; five copies, $10; eleven copies, $20—the subscribers paying their own postage, viz: 36 cents per year.

Clergymen, teachers and postmasters, will receive the magazine at two dollars per year, as heretofore.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished. All orders should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington-st., Boston.

Chisago Seminary,
LOCATED AT
Taylor Falls, Minnesota,
Under the Supervision of
Mr. & Mrs. A. A. York.

TAYLOR FALLS is beautifully situated on the west bank of the St. Croix river nearly opposite St. Croix City, and for luxuriant grandeur and romantic scenery, stands unsurpassed in the North-west. Below the Falls, the trap rock make a bold rise of nearly two hundred feet, terminating in rocky bluffs which gradually ascend for several rods back from the river. Upon this eminence stands the Institution, commanding a full view of the river, with its charming and picturesque scenery for a distance of several miles; while on either side the prospect is equally delightful, making it a desirable spot for those wishing to obtain a thorough education preparatory to a Collegiate course, as every exertion will be made on the part of the Teachers to render it both pleasant and profitable to the student. Competent teachers will be engaged as the school requires.—Board can be obtained near the Institution on reasonable terms.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Common English Branches,	$4 per term	12 weeks,	
Higher " "	6	"	"
Languages,	8	"	"

Extra charges for ornamental branches and music.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Harper's New Mon'hly MAGAZINE.

Each number of the magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year, thus comprising nearly 2000 pages of the choicest miscellaneous literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous pictorial illustrations, accurate plates of the fashions, a copious chronicle of current events, and impartial notices of the important books of the month. The volumes commence with the numbers of June and December; but subscriptions may commence with any number.

TERMS

The magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number. The semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at two dollars each; and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish their back numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each. Fourteen volumes are now ready bound in cloth, two dollars each, and also in half calf, at two dollars and fifty cents.

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THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.
PROSPECTUS.

The XXth Volume of the Weekly Tribune commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year the Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political dicussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to,

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns thro'out the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of the Tribune in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mecanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convenient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

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VOLUME 2. TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1861. NUMBER 1.

THE
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A FARMER'S SONG.

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Who wonders whether pumpkin vines
Run up-hill or run down;
We care not for his marble halls,
Nor yet his heaps of gold,
We would not own his sordid heart
For all his wealth twice told.

We are the favored ones of earth,
We breath pure air at morn,
We sow—we reap the golden grain—
We gather in the corn;
We toil—we live on what we earn,
And more than this we do,
We hear of starving millions round,
And gladly feed them too.

The lawyer lives on princely fees,
Yet drags a weary life,
Has never known a peaceful hour—
His atmosphere is strife,
The merchant thumbs his yardstick o'er—
Grows haggard at his toil,
Why don't he leave his pent-up room,
Why don't he till the soil?

The doctor plods through storm and cold,
Plods at his patient's will,—
When dead and gone, he plods again
To get his lengthy bill.
The printer—(bless his noble soul,)
He grasps the mighty earth,
And stamps it on our welcome sheet,
To cheer the farmer's hearth.

We sing the honor of the Plow,
And honor of the Press—
Two noble instruments of toil,
With each a power to bless.
The bone, the nerve of this fast age,
The wealth of human kind—
One tills the ever generous earth,
The other tills the mind.

Miscellaneous Department.

VENGEANCE.

A Tale of Texan Bravos.

BY WM. EARL BINDER.

Just previous to the Revolution, a bold, fine looking, athletic built young man, whose name was Luke Denny, made his appearance in Texas and offered his services for the bloody struggle which was then about to commence. Of course his offer was accepted.

Throughout the war Denny rendered himself particularly prominent; and no one man did more for the independence of Texas than this young volunteer.—Everybody conceded that point without a single qualification Brave, bold, resolute and daring he won universal praise and admiration from all, from the highest to the lowest.

At the conclusion of the war, he returned to his native place in the East promising his new friends, however, to come back and make Texas his home.

Some months later he re-appeared accompanied by a very young woman whom he introduced as his wife, and it subsequently came out that he had been engaged to the young lady, who was a poor orphan, previous to his going to Texas, and that his visit home was almost solely and expressly to make her his wife—he too was nearly alone in the world.

Denny's love for Mary—that was his wife's given name—was only equaled by her love for him, and the most casual observer would have speedily noticed that the interesting couple idolized each other.

On his arrival in Texas, Denny settled down for a quiet life in a rude but pleasant little home. Quiet, however, he was not to remain, as events soon proved.

One day when he was necessarily away from home and Mary was consequently all alone, a pair of villainous looking fellows made their appearance at the cabin and demanded admittance. Mary, it appeared had discovered the desperadoes (such was their character) on their first approach, and had ample time to close, bar and barricade the doors and windows.

It will be seen by this that Mary was a woman of some resolution and presence of mind, and in a measure prepared for any emergency.

"They look savage, and yet may not mean any harm," she said to herself.—"Still as Luke says it is always best to be well guarded. The house is strong, and I don't think I have much to fear, though I really know but little about such matters. As it is, however, I must do the best I can till Luke gets back, which can't be long."

The men approached, knocked, and demanded to have the door opened.—Mary took no notice of them, but remained perfectly quiet. Still the men knocked, and demanded for admittance.

Meantime Denny was rapidly approaching his home. As he neared the cabin, for either term is applicable, the mingled cries and knocking struck upon his ears, and of course hastened his steps. In a little while he had approached near enough to observe what was transpiring. Halting at a convenient place he watched the progress of events for a few moments. Finally he stepped forward and boldly confronted the outlaws.

"That is my house!" said he in fearless tones; "what do you want pounding at the door in this manner."

The bravadoes seemed to see that Denny was not a man to be trifled with, and after exchanging a rapid glance they altered their minds accordingly, very respectfully protested that they meant no harm whatever—they were not evil disposed men as their unprepossessing appearance might seem to indicate, but all they desired was just rest and refreshments.

Denny mistrusted the whole story, but as the outlaws were very civil and respectful, and he had no fears of any present danger, he thought it best to humor the lie, and for Mary's sake get rid of them in the quietest manner possible.

To his own familiar voice Mary at once responded, and opened the door; after greeting his wife and reassuring her fears. Denny invited the outlaws to walk inside. The rascals at once complied, respectfully greeting Mary and assuring her that she was mistaken in supposing they ment harm to any one.

Without many words, refreshments were placed before the fellows, and subsequently pipes were placed before them. After a good long smoke, during which time they endeavored to render themselves as agreeable and pleasant as possible, they signified their intention of leaving, thanking Mr. and Mrs. Denny for their kindness, and finally departed.

Denny watched them until they were well out of sight, then shut and locked the door, and sat down to talk over matters and things in general with his beloved wife.

A week passed, and meanwhile, the Dennys remained perfectly undisturbed; and at length their confidence returned, and the visit of the desperadoes was more than half forgotten.

During these seven or eight days Denny would not go out of sight of the house, but at last he was compelled to run all risks if any existed, and absent himself for the most part of the day.—Cautioning his wife to exercise the utmost care—for the country was overrun with desperate cut-throats—and giving her some instructions in case of danger, he departed.

For the greater part of the day Mrs. Denny kept in the house, but about noon she was compelled to go out to a spring near by for some fresh water. After a careful recognizance she ventured forth, necessarily, of course, leaving the door open behind her.

The moment she disappeared out of sight which she was compeled to do to reach the spring, a number of brutal looking ruffians among whom were the pair who had visited the cabin before, cautiously stole out from a cluster of trees in close proximity, and silently made their way into the house.

Less than five minutes afterwards Mrs. Denny entered the house. Arrayed before her she beheld the outlaws, two of whom instantly sprang at her—the twain we have already referred to—and secured her person. The poor woman screamed and resisted but all to no purpose.

"Now fellows," cried one; "we'll tie this putty creature up and then search the house for money. It's somewhere about because I know he's got it!"

Accordingly Mrs. Denny was bound hand and foot, and brutally thrown down upon the floor. The outlaws then commenced a regular search of the house, and at last succeeded in finding quite a large sum of money, which had been hidden away.

After helping themselves to various articles of clothing, and whatever else they took a fancy to, and gorging themselves with the food and liquor which was stored away, they wantonly applied the torch to the comfortable little dwelling.

The scene which followed was of such a character that we can hardly glance at it. Maddened by strong drink and their brutal passions, the fiendish bravadoes turned upon Mrs. Denny and their evil purpose was too apparent to admit of a doubt. Bound and gagged, the poor woman was powerless in their hands, and after suffering the most nameless indignities, was finally kicked and beaten until she was dead.

A few hours later Luke Denny returned home. Home! he had no home now, for long ere he had arrived his little home had been reduced to a heap of ashes. We will leave the reader to imagine his terrible feelings when the whole extent of his calamity was revealed to him—when he found his home burned to the ground, and the dead body of his dearly beloved wife lying stiff and stark before him and not far from his feet.

It was a fearful moment for Luke Denny but his strong heart and his iron constitution withstood the shock, and he lives for vengeance which he madly swore to have it ever he could discover the perpetrators of the bloody and remorseless deed.

After burying the remains of his poor wife which he did with his own hands, he started off in search of the murderers—spreading the news wherever he went, and routing up the people far and near. Not having any real knowledge of the culprits, however, it was impossible to fix the crime on any one, and for years the bloody deed though unforgotton and unforgiven, went unavenged.

Nearly two lustrums passed away.

On the spot where Luke Denny's little house had stood, another cabin had been reared, and there near the grave of his murdered wife, the solitary heartsick man made his home. Ten years should not have wrought much change in Denny, for his age was still under forty, yet he was grey headed, thin and hollow cheeked, and as bowed and bent a man as of three score and ten. Not the weight of time had so changed him, but the corroding sorrow in his heart, and deep desire for revenge ever ungratified. His terrible feelings had made him an old man in the hey-day of life.

At times Denny would shut up his cabin, disappear from the neighborhood and probably be gone for several weeks, his restless craving for vengeance driving him in vain search for his wife's murderers. Never did his burning heart know peace—never happiness.

About dusk one day, when he happened to be at home, having just returned from a long tramp through the cities, towns and wilderness of Texas, six brutal looking bravos abruptly entered his cabin, and insolently demanded something to eat.

The outlaws, without exception, were gray headed, gray bearded fellows, and quite plainly were advanced in life. All of whom we may as well state at once, had been prominent members of the Denny outrage, but Luke did not know that then; and as the bravos had not been very familiar with the person of Denny, and as he was now so greatly altered, that his best friend under the same circumstances, would hardly have known him, they did not recognize him.

Denny hated all such characters, as every honest man did, but as the odds were gratly against him, and he could hope for nothing from an open encounter, which would surely follow any demonstration on his part, he silently complied with their demand, and then withdrew to a corner, near his weapons where he sat down and buried his face in his hands.

For a time the bravos paid no attention to him, but continued to guzzle the whiskey, and to boast of their many rascally and bloody exploits. At length one of them exclaimed:

"I say, fellers, don't you remember the time we had somewhar in this neighborhood about ten years ago?—I mean the time we robbed and burned the little cabin of Denny's. A pooty good thing we made of it, too, and finished off by knocking the breath out of his little chick of a wife! I'd almost forgot it myself, the time was so long ago; but I swar, if we ain't altogether yet, 'cept Bill Brand, and Ike Cowper, and they've gone under."

Brand and Cowper were the two who first visited the cabin, and afterwards led on their associates.

The others remembered the circumstance now that it was recalled to their minds, and looked back to the event with many a course oath and brutal jest.

Meanwhile the lank frame of Luke Denny had been fearfully agitated, and for a time he was hardly able to control himself, though he made every effort in his power to restrain the almost blinding rush of his feelings. At length, however, he brought his terrible emotion under without attracting the attention of the desperadoes, and then he took a long intense, silent look at the bloody villians and once more buried his face, now working with passion, in his hands.

In a few moments the outlaws demanded more drink. Luke rose with alacrity, and produced a huge bottle of fiery stimulant. The men half drunk when they entered, knew no bounds to their degraded appetites, and fell to with the avidity of confirmed drunkards, as they were. Luke encouraged them, but they scarcely needed it. In a brief time, one by one, they fell to the floor dead drunk. In that moment Denny might easily have taken their lives, but to his mind that would have been poor satisfaction.

"Curse their black hearts, they must know how they die, and by whose hands!" he hissed out between his clenching teeth, as he stood and surveyed the prostrate bravos. "Ten years I have lived and looked for vengeance, and the hour has come at last!"

Though his heart was all on fire, Luke deliberately set about carrying out his designs. Procuring a quantity of rope, he divided it into six lengths, and then tied the hands and feet of the six outlaws after which he carried the six doomed men outside, and standing them upon the ground with their backs resting against the trunks of trees, there lashed them. Then, arming himself with rifle, knife and pistols, he kept silent watch until about the break of day, at which time the drunken bravoes began to show signs of returning conciousness. But who shall describe their astonishment and consternation when they fully awoke and were enabled to realize their situation?

Before them stood Luke Denny, the very embodiment of direst vengeance.

"Ten years ago, as you made your brags not long since, a house was robbed and burned in this neighborhood, and a woman murdered!" he hissed out in the fiercest and most intense tones.

"That house was mine—that woman was my wife! Look at me! I am Luke Denny if you don't know me! For ten years I have lived in the hope of vengeance—and the hour has come! By your own convictions you are convicted, and now may the Lord have mercy on your black souls!"

The men begged and pleaded, and threatened in the wildest manner, but Denny was inexorable; and without heeding their cries he leveled his rifle at the bosom of one of the screaming outlaws.

"Vengeance!" he fiercely said, as he brought his weapon to bear.

The next instant the crack of his rifle resounded far and near, a wild scream filled the air, and a red stream spirted from the bravo's breast.

"Vengeance!"

Six times Luke Denny pronounced that dreadful ominous word—Six times his unerring rifle answered the sound.

Screaching and screaming, supplicating and blaspheming, the six grizzly outlaws met the fate which their remorseless deeds had brought upon them.

"Now one look upon the grave of Mary, and then—come what may!" muttered Luke as he strode away from the spot.

A day or two after, the carcasses of the outlaws were discovered, but the cabin was shut up, and Denny was nowhere to be found. The people thereabouts were quite familiar with Luke's story, however, and knew that a deed of vengeance had been done at last.

Subsequently the Mexican war broke out, and it is said that Luke Denny met his death on one of the bloodiest battle fields.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The following is the decision of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, on the Three Years Redemption Law. The law is sustained.

MARIA T. HEYWARD, Executrix, &c., Plaintiff in error *vs* HENRY B. JUDD, Defendant in error.

In November, A. D. 1858, James F Heyward and wife gave a mortgage on certain real estate in the county of Ramsey, to Henry B. Judd, to secure the payment of $4.000 and interest. This mortgage contained a power authorizing the mortgagee, in case of default, to sell the mortgaged property at public sale, "according to the statute in such cases made and provided," and apply the proceeds in discharge of the debt thus secured. In August, 1860, default having been made, the mortgagee foreclosed by advertisement in pursuance of the power, and became the purchaser at the sale. In September following he formally demanded possession of the premises purchased, and being refused commenced this action before a Justice of the Peace of the proper county, to recover possession. The action is brought against the executrix of the mortgagor, who was then in possession. The complainant sets up all the facts in detail. The defendant below demurred on the ground that the facts stated did not constitute a cause of action. The Justice overruled the demurrer, and gave the plaintiff judgment of restitution.—The District Court upon *certiorari* affirmed this judgment, and the defendant thereupon sued out of this Court a writ of error.

No objection is made to the regularity of the sale, or of the proceedings taken to give the Justice jurisdiction, and the only question really material to the decision of this case, is as to which party was entitled to the possession at the time the action was commenced.

By the law of July 29, 1858, in force at the time this mortgage was executed, the purchaser, upon a sale of mortgaged property by order of the Court, or in pursuance of a power given for that purpose, took the property subject to the right of the mortgagor, or other redemptioner, to redeem the same any time within one year, (or such other time as may be prescribed by law) by repaying the purchase money, with interest, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum; but the mortgagor was not entitled to the possession during the time allowed for redemption, except upon the condition of paying this interest.

After the mortgage was given, but before the mortgagor attempted to execute the power of sale contained therein, the Legislature, by an act approved March 10, 1860, amended the law of July 29, 1858, by changing the time of redemption from one year to three years, and reducing the rate of interest from twelve per cent to seven per annum. The second section of the law of 1858 was also so amended as to give to the mortgagor, or his successor in interest, the right to remain in possession during the time of redemption by paying at the end of each year, interest on the purchase money at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and all taxes which may then be due upon the property, with a provision that if the interest and taxes are not so paid the right so to retain possession longer shall be forfeited.

In the cases of Bassett vs Stone, decided at the July term, 1860, but not yet reported, this Court held that the payment of interest provided for by the act of July 29, 1858, must be made in advance to entitle the mortgagor to remain in possession and that the terms of the act applied to a mortgage made prior to its passage, although at the time the mortgage in that case was executed, the mortgagor, after a sale by order of the Court, would have had the right to redeem by paying the necessary sum with interest at ten per cent only per annum, and might have retained possession during the time allowed for redemption, without paying the interest in advance.

To regulate the terms upon which possession may be held, during the time for redeeming, does not, in our opinion, interfere either with the obligation of the mortgage contract, or with the nature of the estate authorized to be sold under a power to sell, where the sale can only be made subject to the right to redeem; and if, as we held in the case of Bassett vs Stone, before referred to, the Legislature may make the terms more onerous to the mortgagor than they were at the time he executed the mortgage, certainly the purchaser should not be exempted from the application of the same rule where the charge made is unfavorable to him. His rights depend wholly on his contract of purchase, and it is difficult to see why he should not be governed, at least in this respect, by the law in force at the time his contract is made. Nor can we think it makes any difference whether the purchaser be the mortgagee or creditor or an entire stranger.

We think the decision in Bassett vs Stone disposes of this case, and that it could make no difference in the decision, whether the Legislature could extend the time of redemption and reduce the rate of interest so as to affect past contracts or not. We may for the purposes of this case, strike out the first section of the act of March 10, 1860, and yet, as the second section, which relates merely to the terms upon which the possession may be held while the title under the purchase is maturing, would still remain, the mortgagor would have the right to remain in possession one year without paying the interest in advance, whether the time for redemption was according to the old law or the new.

The second section certainly does not affect the contract, and can hardly be said to affect the remedy, for it merely regulates the relation between the mortgagor or debtor and the purchaser after the contract has been carried into effect according to the course of judicial proceedings, or after the power of sale has been exercised according to the statute.

We are therefore of the opinion that this action was premature, and that the judgment of the District Court affirming the judgment of the Justice of the Peace should be reversed.

This case was not argued orally, and from statements made at the time counsels submitted their briefs, we were led to believe that the main question involved was the constitutionality of the redemption law, so called, of March 10, 1860, in its application to a sale made upon a mortgage given previous to the passage of the law. We have seen, however, that the case is necessarily disposed of without reaching that question. Yet as the question is one of great public interest, and has been elaborately argued in this and the case of Dana *et al* vs Farrington, heard at this term, but which was decided on other grounds, we deem it necessary, after a careful examination of the authorities to state the general conclusions to which we have arrived, but without entering at length into the reasons which led to them.

We are fully aware that the weight of a decision as authority is sometimes impaired by determining questions not necessary to the decision of the case, and that the positive authority of any decision is co-extensive only with facts upon which it is founded, yet as we have authority to decide any question fairly submitted, and it is of vital importance to the people of this State that our views on this question should be known, we shall not hesitate to give them. And we have less hesitation, in view of the fact that the Court in the cases of Bronson vs Kenzie [1 How. 311,] and McCracken vs Heyward [2 How. 508, cited as leading cases on the question,] in like manner gave their views notwithstanding it was not necessary to the decision of the cases before them.

Having already said that we discover no valid objection to the second section of the act of March 10, 1860, it will be necessary only to consider section one, or that by which the time of redemption is extended, and the rate of interest reduced.

The general objection, to the application of this section of mortgages given prior to its enactment, is, that it impairs the obligation of the contract; and this position is mainly predicated upon the assumption that the law of the remedy enters into and becomes one of the stipulations of the parties. This court has already [in Grimes vs Bryne, 2 Minn. 89] substantially dissented from this doctrine, and we now in terms hold that the law of the remedy does not enter into the contract. We further think that it may safely be asserted that only such laws enter into and become a part of the contract, as would be enforced by the courts of a foreign jurisdiction:

That an act of the Legislature does not become one of the conditions stipulated by the parties to a contract; nor does it act externally on the agreement, unless it have the full force of the law wherever the contract is sought to be enforced:

That the Legislature may change the law of the remedy at discretion, provided the obligation of the contract is not thereby impaired, but the mere fact that the new remedy is less convenient than the old one, or renders the recovery of debts more tardy and difficult, does not of itself render it unconstitutional:

And that as every presumption is in favor of a remedial Statute, the fraud upon the constitutional restriction against imposing the obligation of contracts, must clearly appear or the law will be vindicated.

These several propositions it is believed are supported by sound reason and authority. Let us see how they affect the Statute under consideration.

In a simple mortgage of real property to secure the payment of money, the contract is simply a conveyance by the mortgagor to the mortgagee, upon a condition that the conveyance shall be void if the mortgagor pay a certain sum by a certain day; in other words, that the mortgagee shall have the property unless the money is paid at a given day. At common law the interest of the mortgagor was treated as resting upon the exact performance of this condition; the forfeiture or breach thereof becoming absolute by non payment at the day. But the courts of equity relieved against this forfeiture, by giving to the mortgagor a right to redeem after condition broken, and it has never become necessary for the mortgagee to apply to a court of equity to have this right of equity of redemption barred or foreclosed, before the mortgage contract can be carried into effect according to its terms, otherwise the right to redeem continues so long as the mortgagor remains in possession, and indeed until after the statute of limitations has run out. When application is thus made to enforce the mortgage, the court in the exercise of its chancery powers, may order the mortgagor to pay the amount due by a certain day, or be forever foreclosed of all right to redeem, thus carrying out the terms of the contract; or, if justice require it, it may order the mortgaged property to be sold, and the proceeds applied first to the payment of the debt, and the balance if any, to the use of the mortgagor. This sale, however, is not made in pursuance of, but rather despite the express terms of the mortgage. The power so to order it rests entirely in the discretion of the court in the exercise of its equitable powers, and exists independent of any statute. The terms also upon which the sale is made whether for cash or upon credit, whether at public or private sale, and all matters pertaining thereto, are unless otherwise provided by law, within the control of the court, though the courts have usually adopted the proceedings prescribed in sales upon executions at law.

When, therefore, the Legislature controls the exercise of this discretionary power to order the property to be sold, by directing the conditions upon which the sale shall be made, it is a mere regulation of one of the remedies afforded in judicial proceedings for the foreclosure of mortgages, leaving the remedy by foreclosure absolute and untouched. And although the change may have made the remedy less expeditious, or rendered the collection of debts more tardy and deficient, yet that, as we have before stated, does not render it unconstitutional. So long as a reasonable remedy is provided, there is no fraud upon the Constitution, and certainly a mere change in one only, of two existing remedies, cannot have that. The power of our courts to decree a foreclosure absolute, has never been interfered with by the Legislature. The mortgagee may still ask to have this done, subject, however to the power of the court to order a sale where equity requires it. But as courts of chancery have always been extremely liberal in such cases, seldom foreclosing where anything beyond the debt can be realized by a sale and always giving to the mortgagor ample time to redeem before foreclosure, it has been the usual practice for the mortgagee to anticipate by asking for a sale in the first instance.

There is a class of cases, however, in which another and more difficult question arises. It is common for the purpose of avoiding the delays incident to judicial proceedings, for the mortgagor to execute a power authorisng the mortgagee or some third party, in case of default in the payment of the debt secured by the mortgage, to sell the mortgaged property and apply the proceeds to the extinguishment of the debt. And it is insisted that the Legislature cannot interfere with the exercise of this power so as to force the trustee to sell an estate or interest different from that which the power authorized him to sell.

As to this question we hold that where a valid power has been given, the Legislature cannot interfere with its exercise so as to change the estate which the trustee is authorized to sell, as that, we think, would be impairing the obligation of the contract. But when the mortgagee does not resort to the power, but applies to the Court for the enforcement of his mortgage, then any sale the Court may order is not made in pursuance of the power but by its own inherent authority, and the estate necessary to be sold in such cases was always a matter within the control of the Court. He must therefore take the remedy as he may find it, and cannot object that it is less beneficial than that afforded at the time his mortgage was executed. Judicial remedies are to the fullest extent under rightful control of the Legislature, notwithstanding the provision in the Federal and State Constitution, securing the inviolability of contracts—[Morse vs Gould, 1 Kern, 281,] and the mere Legislative interference with the power of the Court, by imposing a limitation or condition upon the sales which it might order, is no interference with the obligation of contracts.

Euchre—Extraordinary and Exciting Game.

The following very extraordinary and exciting game of euchre, was recently playedby old hands at the cards. There was a tremendous large concourse of people present to witness the contest, the spectators numbering nearly thirty millions, besides immense numbers of outsiders who were less interested in the result. The stakes to be played were the largest ever known to be risked in this game, and the betting was correspondingly heavy—the odds always being largely in favor of the ultimate winners:

PROGRAMME OF THE GAME.—South Carolina and James Buchanan against Major Anderson and General Scott.

South Carolina deals, and turns up ten of spades (niggers).

General Scott passes.

James Buchanan, having the best bower, assists South Carolina. They play, and the old General, having a good hand, draws Buchanan's best bower, takes three tricks and thus euchres his opponents.

Major Anderson now deals and turns up *hearts*.

James Buchanan passes.

General Scott says he cannot assist the Major.

South Carolina passes.

Major Anderson turns down hearts reluctantly.

James Buchanan passes again.

General Scott passes again.

South Carolina passes.

Major Anderson thereupon makes *clubs* trumps, and says *he will play it alone*. The hand is played—the Major makes a *march*, and South Carolina and James Buchanan are skunked.

How South Carolina Met Virginia's Call for a Conference.

The following are among the resolutions adopted by the South Carolina Legislature, January 28th, in response to the appeal of Virginia for a conference.

Resolved, unanimously, That candor, which is due to the long continued sympathy and respect which has subsisted between Virginia and South Carolina induces the assembly to declare with frankness that they do not deem it advisable to initiate negotiations when they have no desire or intention to promote the ultimate object in view—that object being, as declared in the resolution of the Virginia Legislature, the procurement of amendments or new guarantees to the Constitution of the United States.—Adopted unanimously.

Resolved, unanimously, That the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and she has no further interest in the Constitution of the United States, and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government, are as to their mutual relations as foreign States. Adopted unanimously.

☞ Some queer fellow who has tried them, says there are two sorts of whisky in this country. To drink one is like swallowing a mad cat; the other is like pulling the animal back again by the tail.

☞ Halloa, what's the matter now, said a man to a neighbor who was somewhat inebriated.

Why, hic, why, a lot of my friends have been betting liquor on the races, to day and they got me to hold the stakes.

"Julius why didn't you oblong your stay at the sea side?"

"Kase tell you Mr. Snow, dey charge too much."

"How so, Julius?"

"Why de landlord charged dis colored individual wid stealing de silver spoons."

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Feb. 21, 1861.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if tho written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Tuttle is our authorized agent at St. Paul.—His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

☞ Mr J. M. McKee is our authorised agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the REPORTER.

ROBERTS & LANGDON are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

THE REPORTER VOL. II.

With the issue for the present week, the REPORTER enters upon the second year of its publication.

In commencing a new volume, while we shall make no great promises for the future, we take this occasion to tender our heartfelt acknowledgments to the many kind friends and prtrons who have extended to us their support during the past year. We have been the recipient of a generous patronage from this section of country, and especially from the business men of this thriving town, in which our lot, as well as our hopes and asprations, have been cast. True, there have been many obsticles to overcome, that no one, but those who have had experience in conducting a paper in a new country, know anything about, yet we have met them, and now have the satisfaction of saying that the REPORTER is a *permanent* institution in the St. Croix Valley. We enter upon this the second year of our existence, with renewed courage. We have faith to believe that our humble efforts during the past year, have been appreciated, and that the patronage so generously bestowed, will be continued. and even increased, in so much as our efforts may be deserving, or to such an extent as the public may be benefited thereby.

We have, to the best of our ability, pursued a straight-forward independent course, upon all matters affecting the welfare of our country. We have been controlled by no man, set of men or faction, but have endeavored to do as near right, as we possibly could. If we have made enemies by following this course of action, as no doubt we have, we cannot help it; we ask no favors of them, to say the least.

With regard to the coming year we have little to say. We shall endeavor to make our paper deserving of the public patronage, and trust that all will take an interest in its welfare.

We have a large number of names on our subscription book. that have not, as yet, been marked "paid." If we are to succeed, we must be paid promptly.—Now is as good a time as any to square up, and we trust that all indebted to us will do so without delay.

Disunion.

The Secessionists have got about sick of their fun already, and we see no very favorable symptoms for them in the future. We see that from about twenty members, who relinquished their Federal honors, all but two or three are left out of the programme entirely, by their constituents—cool reception, that. They are curing themselves quite effectually, and if "experience teaches the best lesson," they will have learned one at a cost sufficient to leave a lasting impression.

As for 'Compromises' we have no faith. We believe the North will not yield a principle, if it is fairly submitted to the people. They should right wrongs and remedy errors, but nothing more, especially, under a threat or an unreasonable demand. If justice require concessions, they should be acceded to; but it is rank cowardice to put it off, or in other words, patch it up with 'Compromises;' which is virtually the same. It must be settled, circumstances are now in our favor and if we act judiciously, all will be right.

There is one thing certain, that is, that we have never yet gained anything by 'Compromises,'—all concessions have been at our expense, and judging the future by the past, we need expect no adjustment by such means, except by sacrifice of principles, which would as effectually kill our representative party, as 1850 did the whig—unite northern Democracy with the South—throw the Republicans into a minority and perhaps utter dissolution. To simply do right will not effect this; this, is what we should first of all do, and then talk of policy. It is better to follow the example of the Administration, by doing nothing, than to do wrong. There is no hurry. Let us 'look before we leap'—keep circumstances in our favor, and whenever we do act, act with promptness and decision. If we do this we shall yet preserve indissoluble, the noblest government ever fabricated by man.

Minnesota Legislature.

On the 9th inst a bill was passed for the protection of Fur bearing animals—a memorial to the Post Master General, for a daily mail from Prescott to Taylor's Falls, and several other bills, which for want of time and space we must omit.

The important question on Railroads occupied the greater portion of the time of the Senate on the 15th, the result of which, was the adoption of the resolution reported from a portion of the committee on Railroads, by Mr. Norton. The friends of this measure, and those opposed to it, made a gallant contest, in which the latter were obliged to yield, at last, to the force of superior members.

A desire on the part of members to hear the railroad discussion in the Senate, kept a thin House most of the day. The election bill was partly considered in the Committee of the Whole, and time asked for further consideration. The Governor returned without his approval, the bill to amend the act defining the boundaries of Meeker county.

IT will be seen by reference to our columns, that the President elect is on his way to Washington. there to take the helm of the "ship Constitution," and as she has been in the gale—to repair damages. As things look now we feel confident that he will soon put things to right, and report himself "seaworthy:" News from the South is more cheering. Virginia repudiates secession; Tennessee stands firm for the Union, and already the spirit of discord runs riot in the "Southern Confederacy." Mr. Lincoln in his addresses, at various points along the route, speaks hopefully of the future. We beleive that all will yet be well, that the Union will be saved; not by concessions, but by an honest, prudent and upright administration.

CHICAGO PLATFORM.—Certain Democratic sheets ask us why we don't give up the Chicago Platform, and seem to be indignant, that the Republicans stick with such pertinacity to the interpretation of the Constitution, which is embodied in the Chicago Platform. They think it marvelous, that men who deliberately put upon record but nine months ago, well matured views, should still entertain the same views. It is a good while to occupy one position now-a'days.

THE Singing school continues to be well attended, and is becoming interesting. Mr. Guard seems to be doing the "fair thing" with his pupils, and gives entire satisfaction. Last Saturday and Monday evenings the house was well filled with visitors and scholars, and the former seemed to be highly pleased with their entertainment. The school is progressing finely, and Mr. Guard deserves much credit for the interest he has taken in its welfare. The school meets again on Saturday evening next, at the Seminary. All lovers of good music are invited to attend, and bring their *voices* with them.

FOR the past few days the weather has been delightful—not too cold, but just right. The sleighing is capital, and the roads never in better condition. The moon light evenings are splended, and the lovers of sport are making good use of them. Old Government Street hill echoes the hearty laugh of the coasters, and occasionally the silvery tones indicate that the girls too, are enjoying the fun. "Pitch in boys, bring them out, for old Winter is almost dead, and the warm breath of Spring will soon reach us.

The ball at the St. Croix Hotel was a complete success; between thirty-five and forty couple being present. Mr. Harris done the thing "up brown," and all enjoyed the merry dance to their heart's content. The supper was well got up and gave general satisfaction.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. W. H. C. Folsom, Geo. W. Seymour and A. A. York, left on Monday morning for St. Paul, to attend the trial of Easton and Hooker, charged with robbing the mails at Stillwater. Mr. Levi W. Folsom also left for the Capitol on the same day.

PORK.—We noticed a fine lot of porkers at the store of Messrs. Smith and Whitings, some of them weighing from three to four hundred pounds each, which is pretty good pigs for this country.

THE readers of the REPORTER will excuse any blunders that may occur in this week's issue, as the Editor has *gone a courting* over to St. Paul, and left the paper in charge of the "devil."

CHISAGO SEMINARY.—The second term of this Institution, for the current year, closes on Friday, March 1st. There will be a lecture at the Seminary at half-past 6 o'clock, on the evening of the same day, by Prof. E. E. Edwards, on the following subject: "THE SCHOOL-MASTER AT HOME, AND ABROAD." The friends of Education are cordially invited to be present.

GODEY'S LADIES BOOK is at hand, and we can recommend it as one of the best publications of its kind. It should be taken by everybody. Terms, $3.00 per annum. Address L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut street, Philadelphia Pa.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, for March is before us, and as usual is over-flowing with good things. Extra inducements offered to Clubs. Terms per annum, $2.00.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for March, has been received, and compares favorably with its competitors. Terms $2.00 a year, for single copies. Address, Charles J. Peterson, 306, Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

There is to be a Ball at Osceola on the 4th of March, at the "Osceola House." Tickets $1.50. Music by Ballard's Band. Lovers of sport, turn out and trip the "light fantastic toe."

Rev. WM. MCKINLEY, is to deliver a Lecture on Friday evening, the 22d, at St. Croix Falls. We are uninformed as to the subject of discourse.

Rev. A. M. TORBET, is to deliver a Lecture on Friday evening the 22d, at Osceola.

WE observe that M. J. WEBB of the 'Chisago House,' has commenced filling his Ice House, with pure—*unadulterated*, congealed St. Croix.

FUR.—Quite a quantity of Fur has been brought into market this winter, and commands fair prices with quick sales.

ON Wednesday last our streets presented quite an animated appearance. Teams from the country were numerous, and business among our merchants seemed brisk.

We are under obligations to Hon. Cyrus Aldrich, for the report of the Committee of Thirty-Three.

THERE is a flying report that South Carolina is about seceding again.

Read the important decision on the first page.

Wanted.

Immediately, a steady, intelligent boy, 15 or 18 years old, to learn the printing business. Inquire at this office.

Early History.

That "old Log House," was built in the year 1838, by Baker and Taylor, the pioneers of our county of Chisago. Baker soon after died—Taylor left, and the settlement was abandoned. Those who emigrated here at that early day returned, or re-located at other places, and the improvements which cost many thousands of dollars, for want of care and attention, perished, or were destroyed by the regardless—ruthless hand, that spares not—save the old house, which still remains, though removed from its former site. Could this old house speak, no doubt it would reveal tales, and unfold scenes of thrilling interest, while it stood alone as a monument of the reckless, speculative folly of man. It has changed not, alternately, but from scene to scene, through after years up to this present writing. From the various branches of business that has been conducted in it, it may truly be considered the pioneer building; having been used as an Indian Trading House, Store, Liquor Saloon, Boarding House, Dwelling House, School House, Church Hall for Public Entertainments and Stable.

Reader, did you ever hear that that old house was 'haunted'—that invisibe spirits of the departed were there—that 'ghosts and hobgoblins' had been frequent visitors of its tenants? Whether you have or not, such has been reported; and I have seen persons who could not be induced to sleep there all night. Unearthly noises, footsteps and appalling sounds were among the leading characteristics which these invisible agencies put forth, to notify the intruder that he was treading among visions. A party of three men, who were inhabitants for a few days of this old house—had been warned previously, of its forebodings; but, nothing daunted, they domiciled themselves within its walls, securing the chambers for sleeping apartments,—spread their blankets upon the floor, and at the usual hour of rest all retired. After the incidents of the day had been related, (which had been spent polling a batteau up the St. Croix,) 'Morpheus' had stolen unawares upon two of the company, the third was about being embraced by the restoring agent, when he was aroused by the sound of light footsteps—he listened—arose in his bed, but all was quiet. For a moment he sat silently—again the footsteps were heard—evidently approaching his blankets—he spoke—the noise ceased—his companions awoke—the circumstances were related—the old story of the 'haunted house' came up afresh for discussion untill a wearied calm again came over them. But a few moments of silence ensued ere the same noise again was heard—they spoke again—no reply. A candle was lighted—the whole premises investigated—nothing but darkness beyond the flickering light of the candle, and nothing visible within its rays but mosquetoes. Fatigued, they again returned to their rest, none the wiser for the past events of that night; but an anxiety had seized each of them and they declared that they would discover the fiend that had disturbed their rest. Day-light at last appeared and all their alarms vanished—sound sleep ensued. The second night arrived and more wearied than on the previous one, they had gone to rest, in the same chamber when once more the steps were heard—not ascending the stairs, but evidently in their room and near to them. The whole party burst out a loud, halloa! No retreating steps were heard—all again was silent—the noise was again repeated—a light was immediately struck—no living thing in sight. The party then gathered some old stools and billets of wood which they could easily wield, and once more retired to their blankets. It was some time before the repetition occurred, but in due time it came, and bang went the stools and other missiles of warfare. After the collision all was quiet, and they past the remainder of the night in repose. On the following day, curiosity being at an average pitch, a spirit of investigation arose. The premises underwent a careful examination—all appeared right—no visible cause found.—It was a question to be solved. But, I will tell you, readers, the conclusion this party came to. It was this, that the house was actually haunted—not by spirits, ghosts or hobgoblins, but by night owls. Like ancient Jerusalem, the owls and bats had taken possession. The old log house at this time was deserted, stood alone amid towering pines, prickley ash and trap rock.

CHISAGO.

(To be continued.)

Items of News.

One of the curious facts revealed by the publications of custom house tables, is that there was imported into the country last year, 300,000 pounds of opium.—Of this amount, it is estimated, from reliable data, that not more than one tenth is used for medical purposes. The habit of eating opium is known to be spreading rapidly among lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and literary men, and enormous quantities are used by the manufacturers of those poisonous liquids which are dealt out in drinks in the saloons and groceries that infest every city and villiage in the country.

SEVEN persons were drowned on the 10th inst., while attempting to cross a small stream in Mercer county, Illinois, in a sleigh. The party consisted of a man named Minty, Mrs. Mary Hayes and two children, and Mr. Bargo and two children, Mrs. Elizabeth Hudson and two children. Minty saved himself and one of Mrs. Hudson's children, by swimming. Mrs. Hudson remained in the sleigh holding the other child one hour and a half, on the side board, until assistance came. Both were taken out alive, but the mother died shortly after.

THE whaling bark, Massachusetts arrived at Rio Janeiro, Dec. 14th, in charge of the first mate, who stated that the captain left the bark with three boats, with their crews of eighteen persons, on the 5th of Dec., in chase of a large sperm whale. Night coming on, and a heavy gale at the time, he lost sight of the boats, and laid the bark to during the night, but the boats did not return to the vessel. He then cruised several days in search of them, and not falling in with them, concluded they were all lost. He then put into Rio, but the same evening of the day the Massachusetts arrived, news was recieved from Fantos that the Captain with his boats and crew all arrived safe at that port on the 10th, after being five days in the boats, without provisions.

The students at Georgetown College, D, C., are leaving quite fast, on account of the Southern Revolution. It is said that in a week but few will be left within the walls of the college, which usually at this season are crowded.

THERE is no feature in the villany of secession—no treason so doubly "distilled" as that of Florida, a vagrant, piratical strip of territory, abounding in swamps, Indians, runaway negroes, and alligators, purchased to prevent its becoming a resort and receptacle for every description of marauders, and reformed at an expense of more than $30.000.-000, is now making war on the Government! If there is any virtue in gunpowder and hemp every Florida traitor that escapes shooting, should be hung.—*Alb. Eve. Jour.*

THE largest modern deer forest in Scotland is that of the Duke of Athol, which extends to 100,000 acres. The next is the forest of Farquharson of Iuvercauld, but which is partly sheep and deer, altogether about 130,000 Scotch acres. There are a number of other deer forests of much smaller extent; but the ground under deer is much less than 100 years ago.

THE unhealthiest capital city in the the world is St. Petersburg. But for the annual immigration of some 120 to 150 foreigners it would be speedily depopulated, for ever since 1703 the proportion of births to deaths has been as 17 to 25.

A piece of land was was recently sold in London at the rate of $1,900,000 per acre, sufficient to cover it with silver equal to half a dollar in thickness.

THE fraternal advice of the Providence *Journal* to Kansas, is: "Now, young sister State, don't you go and secede before we have a chance to spend a few millions on you."

The Journey to Washington.

The President elect started for Washington on the 11th inst., accompanied by a large number of his friends. On parting with his neighbors he made a short and appropriate speech, in which he alluded to the important responsibilities which would soon devolve upon him.—During his speech he displayed much emotion, and the crowd was affected to tears. All along the route, from Springfield to Indianapolis, large gatherings of the people welcomed him with hearty cheers, and he spoke briefly at the numerous stations. At Indianapolis he was recieved and welcomed by Gov. O. P. Morton, who escorted him to a carriage, which was drawn by four white horses. A procession was formed composed of the members of both Houses of the Legislature, the civil authorities, and citizens. The column marched to the Bates House, from the balcony of which he addressed the citizens. In the evening he held a reception at the Bates House, where he received the members of the Legislature, and his friends generally.—On the morning of the 12th, he left the gubernatorial mansion at half past 10 o'clock, escorted by the Governor and Committee of the Legislature to the depot, and departed amid the shouts of the multitude. At Morris, Ind., Shelbyville and Gneenburgh, he appeared and spoke a few minutes. At Lawrenceburg, Ind., an immence crowd assembled, and flags and banners were suspended over the track. He spoke a few moments, and the train moved off amid salutes, music and tremendous cheering. At 3 o'clock the train arrived at Cincinnati. Here he was welcomed to the City by Mayor Bishop, and after the customary formalities, was seated in a beautiful barouche, drawn by six white horses; a procession was formed, and took up its line of march, passing through the principal streets, amid the cheers of men, and waving of flags and handkerchiefs by the ladies, to the Burnet House, where they arrived at half past five o'clock, and entered amid deafning cheers, and bands of music playing Hail Columbia and Star Spangled Banner. After a short rest he appeared on the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Bisnop, who made a brief introductory address, after which he spoke, occupying thirty minutes.—The Stars and Stripes were flying from all the public and many private buildings, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. On the morning of the 13th, he left the Burnet House, at half past 8 o'clock, accompanied by citizens and Committee of the Ohio Legislature, and took a special train for Columbus. At Milford, Leveland, Miamiville, Morrow, Corwin and London, the train stopped but a moment. At each place he spoke a few moments, bidding farewell to the large crowds that came to greet him.—He arrived at Columbus at 2 o'clock amid firing of cannon, ringing of bells, and military display; bands of music discoursing the national airs, and the Flag of our Country floating above every available place. He was recieved by Governor Dennison in the executive room. He proceeded to the joint session of the Legislature, in Representatives' Hall, where he was welcomed by Lieut. Gov. Kirk in a short address, to which he responded; after which both Houses adjourned. He made a few remarks to the people outside and afterwards recieved the citizens generally.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 13.—Mr. Lincoln recieved a despatch at 5 o'clock P. M. from Washington, saying: "votes counted peacesbly. You are elected." He recieved it with his usual equanimity; and it causes much rejoicing among his friends. Gov. Dennison's reception this evening is a brilliant affair. The Presidential party leaves here at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning for Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 15.—The weather this morning inauspicously—a heavy rain falling up to eight o'clock—when it subsided.

Mr. Lincoln was waited upon by the Pittsburg Council in a body, and many citizens called and paid their respects.

At half-past eight o'clock, Mr. Lincoln was formally addressed by the Mayor.—Vociferous cheering followed Mr. Lincoln's introduction to the people. After the delivery of his speech, immediate arangements were made for leaving the hotel, which occupied considerable time, in consequence of the density of the extraordinary crowd. The procession moved through several streets, the route being shortened owing to the delay. On arriving at the depot, a solid mass of humanity was in waiting, the enthusiasm exceeding anything ever before witnessed in this city. In a few moments the special train approached, and the party embarked amid the shouts and cheers of the excited multitude.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 15.—Mr. Lincoln and party left Pittsburgh in a smart shower, and amid plaudits of great numbers who lined the track for a long distance.

At Rochester he got on the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh road, and at Wellsville took a new engine, beautifully decorated.

At Carlineville and Bayard crowds assembled in rain and mud—Mr. Lincoln merely bowing.

At Alliance, he took dinner, which was given by Mr. McCulloch, president of the road, and a salute was fired, smashing windows, including one at which Mr. Lincoln sat during dinner.—The Zouaves stood guard, and the band played national airs.

The train also stopped at Ravenna and Hudson a few moments, which were alive with people. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

He arrived at Cleaveland 4:20, amid roars of artillery. The arrangements admirable, and there were military, fire companies and trades out which made a fine display. Amidst the wildest enthusiasm the procession moved through the principal streets to the Weddell House,

Feb. 16.

Mr. Lincoln and party left the Weddell House at 8:30 this morning, and was escorted to the depot by the military and an immense concourse of citizens.—The train left the depot at 9. Mr. Lincoln bowed adieu from the end of the rear car, amidst vociferous cheering. The weather is fine.

BUFFALO, Feb, 16.—Mr. Lincoln spoke with the utmost difficulty, being so hoarse from his frequent efforts as to scarcely be able to make himself heard. Although some what exhausted Mr. Lincoln is in good spirits this evening; he is holding a levee at the American Hotel. Mrs. Lincoln and family continue in good health.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

SENATE.—Mr. Wade presented four petitions, numerously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking Congress to stand firm by the Union and Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. Crittenden presented a large number of petitions from Massachusetts, Indiana and Missouri, asking some settlement of the difficulties in the country.

Mr. Bigler presented petitions asking Congress to submit the question of amendment to the Constitution to the people; and also of fifty politicians. asking for the passage of the Crittenden resolutions.

Some Post-masters recently appointed in the seceding states, decline to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and of course the offices will have to be discontinued, if persons cannot be found to take them according to law.

A private dispatch from Greenville, Tennessee, (Senator Johnson's county) gives a majority against a convention of 229. Washington and Hawkins counties are strongly for the Union.

The President has recognized Robert O. Treadwell, as Vice Consul of Spain, at Portsmouth New Hampshire; and Carl Schmidt at Cincinnatti, as Consul of the Duchy of Brunswick and Luxemburg for Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois.

John A. Rockwell, formerly member of Congress from Connecticut, died last night of appoplexy.

It is thought the Peace Conference will recommend the reference of the question in dispute to a national convention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

Gov. Chase, of Ohio, has telegrphed that Kansas will send Commissioners to the Peace Congress.

Government has official intelligence from the collector of New Orleans, notifying that duties on goods passing up the river will be collected at New Orleans, in behalf of the Treasury of Louisiana.

Another detachment of troops left Brooklyn Barracks yesterday for Washington, to reinforce the navy yard here. The rifles belonging to Alabama, which were seized by the Metropolitan authorities, have been released, and are already shipped to their destination. Those belonging to a citizen of Georgia, are awaiting the result of negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The session of the sub-committee of the Peace Conference lasted till midnight last night, and was at times stormy.—Guthrie's proposition was substantially that of the Kentucky Legislature, and was finally carried, with the proviso that no territory shall be hereafter acquired without the approval of three-fourths of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

At the Peace conference to-day several addresses eulogistic of the late Judge Wright were made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

According to rumor, the debate to day in Peace Conference was of an exciting character among the northern and southern extremists. Another effort was made to admit reporters.

It is understood that the delegations from Virginia, North Carolina and Missouri will vote against the Kentucky resolutions. The report of the Peace Conference, shows that Kentucky and Tennessee, will go for them. They will probably be adopted by a majority of the States represented.

An additional company of cavalry arrived in the city to-day.

Representative Noblack, of Indiana, has been nominated by the President for Chief Justice of Nebraska.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.

Five American war vessels were reported to be off Pensacola on Friday last. The steamer Velosa arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, bringing the exiled foreign Ministers and General Miramon, The Papal Nuncio was insulted at Vera Cruz, and took refuge in the French consulate. Miramon escaped disguised, after passing through great dangers. The Archbishop and bishops are all exiled. The populace stoned them at Vera Cruz, and they were afterwards detained by the authorities for trial.

Mr. Weller the American Minister, was received on the 30th ult.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.

The convention has adopted a state flag. It consists of a red field with a single pale yellow star and thirteen stripes, red, white and blue.

An ordinance was passed making it a penal offence for pilots at Balize to bring over the bar any United States war vessels.

An ordinance to accept the criminal laws of the United States District Court was adopted.

The Postal Commissioners report was adopted. The report of the Inventory Committee on Federal property was received.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.

The steamer Charmer, from Viksburg to New Orleans with 3800 bales of cotton, was burned to the waters' edge today ten miles below Donaldsonville; five lives supposed to be lost. The fire originated about the wheelhouse.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.

The Texas Convention has passed an ordinance favoring the formation of a southern confederacy,

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.

Memphis gives nearly 500 majority for the Union candidates to the convention. Returns from West Tennessee indicate the election of Union candidates.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12.

The Kentucky Legislature without doing anything of a national character, adjourned yesterday noon till the 20th of March to await and then consider the action of the Peace Commissioners at Washington.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 11.

As far as heard from all the Union candidates are elected by overwhelming majorities. The convention is defeated by a large majority.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.

The Time's Washington correspondent says it is reported that ex-Secretary Floyd, before leaving Washington, sent to his home in Virginia remittance in specie amounting to $120,000.

The Senate to-day prolonged its executive session over the nomination of Pettit as United States District Judge of Kansas. The decision was postponed. Senators Douglas and Pugh are opposed to both Pettit and Black, and their confirmation will be defeated in a full vote.

Telegrams from North Carolina say the contest there will be verry close, but the chances are against secession, The same communication mentions Mr. DeJarnette of Virginia, as the member who abstracted from the House Library a large number of the books which are now missing. The exposure in the Times has had the effect of bringing back large quantities of books which have been missing for a long time.

Colonel Drinkhard, chief clerk of the War Department under Floyd is dismissed. Mr. Potts who was chief clerk under Secretary Conrad fills the place temporarily.

Reinforcements have started for the fort at Tortugas and other relief has been ordered from Texas.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.—This law of Minnesota as it now stands on the Statute Book, is so replete with inconsistencies and bad grammatical construction, that the Senate have referred it to the Judiciary Committee for their revision. Section six of the law reads: "any person *owning* and occupying any house or land *not his own*," &c. Under section eight we find the following property exempt from sale or execution, viz: "One yoke of oxen and a horse, a span of horses and mules, &c. To explain the intent and meaning of the above language has puzzled every legal mind in the State and fairly takes the honors from the inventor of the Malakoff puzzle. It is sufficient to say in explanation, that the law passed during the notorious "extra session," in the summer of 1858.

'Pa, is the world round?'

'Yes, of course.'

'Well then pa, if the world is round, how can it come to an end?'

Great Flood at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.

The ice commenced moving in the river about 8 o'clock this morning, opposite the city. The break up was sudden, and attended by a noise like thunder. Within twenty minutes after the start, the water rose four feet, and has been rising ever since, until at present—10:30 A. M.—the rise is about seven or eight feet.

The destruction of property is large. The damage in the basins is roughly estimated at $60,000. Boats, propellers and other craft were broken up by the force of the ice. A heavy tow boat, and other boats were driven thro' the first story of the frame freight depot of the New York Central Railroad, the whole front being knocked out, and the building, which is very long, and two stories high, is very much damaged. Two machine shops, owned by Mr. Bunchen were destroyed in a similar manner. At the foot of Hamilton street, a propellor was driven through the wall of the Dudley house, which stands on the corner. The damage which was done to produce and provisions in store is comparatively small as the dockmen had a strong force of hands during the night in anticipation of the danger. The water in some places is up to Broadway, and in Maiden Lane the flood already reaches to Stanwix Hall cellars. At present there is but little prospect of the abatement of the flood. State street and Columbia street bridges have been broken to pieces and partially swept away. Along the river, ruins of bridges, propellers, tow boats, barges and other craft lay smashed together in heaps. It is impossible at present to give any adequate idea of the damage done. The destruction has been more sudden and rapid than in 1839, though the water has not yet reached near so high a stage. No intelligence from Greenbush, but the flood on the Hudson Railroad side of the river must be heavy.

Corn will be King.

The newspapers in the Cotton Confederacy, are urging the planters to reduce their crops of cotton, and plant corn, so as to become independent of the grain growing submissionists of the border States, and the Northwestern States.—This is well enough, for the Chinese Empire will dethrone King Cotton in a few years, so far as America is concerned.—China now produces *five times* as much cotton as all the cotton States in America, and has the soil and climate to glut the markets of the world. Labor is dirt cheap in the Celestial Empire, and all that is now wanting is railroad facilities, and these they are constructing. They are not raising the finer qualities of cotton in China, but it is because they have never tried. Their mode of culture is rough and imperfect, but their climate and soil is superior, and whenever the experiment is made, it will be found that they can produce tee finest fabrics in the world.

Already the English are growing cotton of a superior quality in Australia, and they have commenced its culture in Algeria. Several of the Islands that have never before produced cotton have recently engaged in its culture with success. "King Cotton," so far as America is concerned, has to come down from the throne, and "King Corn," and Duke Hog of the border States, is to reign. The Cotton States therefore instead of becoming independent, will become the mostependent and helpless Province in the civilized world. The backing and bolstering they had, they have deprived themselves of, and they are out at sea, sailing under separate flags, which can neither command respect at home or abroad.—*Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.*

New Advertisements.

I have always considered advertising liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.—STEPHEN GIRARD.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, for the First Judicial District, of the State of Minnesota, in and for Chisago county, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court on the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1858, in an action wherein William H. C. Folsom is Plaintiff, and James P. Greves is Defendant, in favor of said Plaintiff and against said Defendant, for the sum of Nine Hundred and Eleven Dollars and forty-three cents, and interest from rendition. I have on this eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1861, levied upon the property of the above named Defendant, the following described real estate, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to wit:—

Lots two, (2) three, (3) and four, (4) in section two, (2) Lots one (1) and two, (2) in section ten, (10) Lots one (1) and two, (2) in section eleven, [11] Lots three [3] and four [4] in section fifteen, [15] Lots two, [2] three [3] and four, [4] in section eighteen, [18] Lot two, (2) in section nineteen, [19] Lots one, [1] and two, [2] in section twenty [20], the north half of the north east quarter of section twenty, [20] Lots three [3] and four, [4] in section twenty one, ‖21‖ the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty one, ‖21‖ all in township forty-one, ‖41‖ range sixteen also the undivided one half part of Lots four ‖4‖ and five ‖5‖ in section thirty five ‖35‖ township forty ‖40‖ range nineteen, [19] the same lying and being in the county of Pine and State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the thirteenth day of April A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the Register Deeds of Pine County, I shall sell at public auction the said real property to the highest bidder, for cash, according to the statute in such case made and provided, to satisfy the said judgment and execution, with interest and costs thereon.

Dated this the 18th day of February, A. D. 1861.

J. D. BALLARD,
2-n1-7 Sheriff of Chisago County.

Mortgage Sale.

NAMES OF MORTGAGORS.—James G. Caldwell and Francis M. Caldwell his wife.
RESIDENCE OF MORTGAGORS.—St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE.—Ebenezer Miller.
RESIDENCE OF MORTGAGEE.—St. Raul, Ramsey County, Minnesota.
MORTGAGE DATED.—July 22d A. D. 1856.
MORTGAGE RECORDED.—August 6th, A. D. 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Chisago County, Minnesota, in book 'A' of Mortgages on pages 304 and 305.

DESCRIPTION OF MORTGAGED PREMISES.—All of the tracts pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Chisago and Territory (now State) of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The West half of the south west quarter and the north west quarter of section number thirty one [31] and north half of the north east quarter and the west half of the north west quarter and the north east quarter of the north west quarter and the west half of the south west quarter, and the south east quarter of south west quarter of section number thirty [30] all in township number thirty-five [35] north of range number twenty [20] west, also the south east quarter and the north west quarter of section number twenty five [25] and the south west quarter of section number twenty four [24] and the north half of section number thirty five [35] and the west half of section and the south half of the north east quarter of section number twenty six [26] all in township number thirty five [35] north of range number twenty one [21] west of the 4th meridian, containing seventeen hundred and twelve and sixty four hundredths acres according to government survey.

Two promisory notes secured by said Mortgage,—made July 22d 1856 by James G. Caldwell and dated that day—one for the sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty three and thirty four hundredths dollars payable on or before two years from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of twenty five per cent, payable annually, the other of the said notes is for the sum of one thousand six hundred and sixty six and sixty six hundredths dollars payable on or before three years from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of twenty five per cent per annum payable annually, both of the said notes payable to the order of said Ebenezer Miller at the Banking House of Parker and Winslow in St Paul.

Amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of $8160.11 there having been paid and endorsed on the note for $3333.34 the sum of $480 on the 22d day of July 1858, and on the 1st day of December 1858, the sum of $57.00.

Default having been made in the payment of the said sum of money due upon the said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in Equity having been instituted to recover the said mortgage debt or any part thereof; except a suit in the District Court of the second Judicial District county of Ramsey, Min, bro't by the said Ebenezer Miller against the said James G. Caldwell to recover the amount of interest due on said notes July 25th, 1857.

In which said suit judgment was recovered and entered in said court against said Caldwell on the 3d day of September, 1857 for the sum of $1,27[illegible].85 upon which said judgement execution was duly issued and has been returned wholly unsatisfied and unpaid.

Said mortgage and the notes thereby secured and the judgement herein mentioned was duly sold, assigned and transferred, by the said Ebenezer Miller to Horatio N. Miller of Pennsylvania on the 8th day of February A. D., 1860, which said assignment of mortgage was duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Chisago County on the 14th day of February 1860 at 6 o'clock P. M., in Book 'C' of mortgages on pages 301 and 302.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed and that the said mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, together with all legal costs, taxes, charges, will by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the provisions of the statutes in such cases made and provided, be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds of Chisago County at Taylors Falls on Saturday the 13th day of April 1861 at 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day to pay the amount due on said mortgage, costs and taxes.

HORATIO N. MILLER
Assignee of Mortgage.

JOHN B. BRISBON,
Attorney.
Dated St. Paul Feb. 16th 1861.
v2-n1-7t

W. S. Peck,

HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE,

—AND—

Ornamental Painter

IMITATOR OF

WOOD AND MARBLE,

&c., &c., &c.

ALL work neatly and thoroughly done. No pains spared to keep pace with all modern Improvements in the Art. Job Work respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.

Paper hanging and whitewashing done with neatness and dispatch.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

GEO. R. MELVILL,

[Successor to Lorrain & Co.,]

WHOLESALE GROCER,

FORWARDING,

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

CIGARS, &c.,

36 LEVEE,

GALENA, ILLINOIS.

Agent for N. Y. Rifle and Blasting Powder, and Warren's Roofing Material.

14 6m

Blacksmithing,

A. C. SEVEY,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WOULD inform the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at his shop on Bench street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash. Horse shoeing done upon the shortest notice, and in a manner warranted to give satisfaction. [illegible]-1y.

LAND WARANTS.

LAND WARANTS,

ALL sizes on hand and for sale by
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD.
St. Croix, Wisconsin. 42 3m

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,

M. C. TUTTLE,

Third Street, Over Express Office,

ST. PAUL, MIN.

This is the only establishment west of Chicago where

Life Size Photographs

Are or Can be Made.

Having secured the services of a FIRST CLASS ARTIST, I am prepared to make Photographs from ministure to life size, either plain or in oil.

Persons having daguerreotypes or ambrotypes of deceased friends can have them enlarged and colored to life

Pictures of all kinds made in the most approved style. Leather pictures and ambrotypes made for FIFTY CENTS.

Stock and apparatus furnished to country operators on the most reasonable terms

For Cash.

22 1y

NEW MEAT MARKET,

J. D. Ballard,

PROPRIETOR,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country that he has recently opened a shop on Bench street, at which place can be found, at all times, a choice lot of

FRESH MEATS,

HAMS, SHOULDERS, CORNED-BEEF,

Mackerel, White-Fish;

LARD AND TALLOW.

The highest cash prices paid for

Fat Beef Cattle,

HOGS AND HIDES.

Terms cash.
Taylor Falls, May 24. 14-tf

Smith & Whitings,

MERCHANTS

AND

General Traders.

ALSO DEALERS IN

LOGS AND LUMBER.

Constant on hand

SEASONED DRESSED SIDING

AND

FLOORING.

NO. 7, FIRST STREET.

n1-1y

J. W. MULLEN,

HAS received a Fresh Lot of

FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES,

For the Holidays,

CONSISTING OF CANDIES OF

Every Description,

GREEN APPLES, RAISINS,

Nuts, Oysters, Sardines,

CITRON AND FIGS.

ALSO,

A Fresh Supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Anton Baier,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

Bench Street,

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction.—I am bound to keep my *seat*, and stick like *wax* to the *last;* so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

STRICKLAND & CO.

Book, Stationery,

And School Book Jobbers,

MILWAUKEE,

Are offering in large or small quantities, the largest stock in the West, at prices which must prove satisfactory to all customers.

Blank Book Manufactures, Printers, Book binders, and dealers in Wall Paper. American Sabbath School Union Publications.

Bateaux and Skiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.

PETER ABEAR.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Special Notices.

Dr. Christie's

AGUE BALSAM!

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all the malarious Diseases incident to this climate.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never been known to fail where the directions have been strictly followed.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a purely vedgetable compound, containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has attained its immense popularity through its own merits, its great power in curing diseases, its singular harmlessness, and freedom from hurtful ingredients. It can be taken by the helpless infant, vigerous youth and feeble age ever without injury, and always with benefit.

We append a certificate from Dr. Lawrence Reid, one of the most scientific Chemists in the United States:

NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 1855.

I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam, and certify that it contains neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, Strychnine, nor any Mineral or Poisonous substance.

From my knowledge of its ingredients, I consider it a safe and excellent preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will not prove injurious to the constitution.

LAWRENCE REID
Prof. of Chemistry.

Michael Gonter,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

A GOOD assortment constantly on hand and made to order from the best of stock, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to tin roofing and guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10 cents do for old copper.

20 52

DENTISTRY.

Dr. De Montreville,

DENTIST.

HAVING now permanently located on his farm near Stillwater will, on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

of each week only, attend to the duties of his profession, in all of its branches, at his office over Parson's store, on Main near Chestnut Street,

Stillwater, Minnesota.

20 tf

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Stillwater & St. Croix Falls

MAIL AND STAGE LINE!

ON and after Tuesday, November 13th 1860, the subscriber will run a tri-weekly Stage from Stillwater to St. Croix Falls (carrying the U. S. Mail), in the following manner: Leaving Stillwater every Tuesday and Friday and returning every Wednesday and Saturday. Having put on good Teams and good covered Hacks, passengers and baggage will be carried on reasonable terms.

n-40-tf E. B. WHITCHER.

Folsom House,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - MINNESOTA.

W. W. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

(Corner Government and Basal Streets.)

THE proprietor would take this method of informing the traveling public that his commodious house has recently been fitted up in the best style, and is ready to accommodate all who may favor him with a call. His rooms are clean, and the tables are furnished with everything the market affords, so that none who come need go away cold or hungry. In fact, no pains will be spared in making the stay of his guests pleasant.

Boarders taken by the day or week, on reasonable terms.

A good stable is also attached to the house.

Taylor Falls, Feb 23d, 1860. n1-1y.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Thompson & Jones, was dissolved on the 14th of January, by mutual consent.

J. H. THOMPSON,
A. H. JONES.
Osceola, Feb. 7th, 1861. n52 4t

CITY BREWERY,

TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

The proprietors take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have a first class Brewery in full operation, where can always be found good Lager, Small Beer, and Ale.

All orders promptly attended to. Brewery in the rear of the Chisago House.

SCHOTTMULLER & BROTHER,
n3-1y

Commissioners Notice.

IN matter of the estate of John Abrahamson, late of Chisago county, deceased.

Whereas, L. K. Stannard, Judge of Probate, of the county of Chisago, State of Minnesota, by his commission to us directed, dated at Taylors Falls, in said county, January 10th, 1861, appointing the undersigned commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against the estate of the said deceased, and limited the time for such purpose to the 10th day of July 1861.

Therefore notice is hereby given, that we the said Commissioners, have appointed the 9th day of March and the 11th day of May A D 1861, between the hours of 9 o'clock A M and 4 o'clock P M of each of said days, to attend to the duties of their appointment at the residence of Daniel Larsons (former residence of deceased.)

OTTO WALLMARK.
JOHN HELIN, Com's.
Dated January 29th, 1861. n51 4t

W. H. C. Folsom,

DEALER IN

Real Estate,

TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1y

Dr. Guysott's Improved

EXTRACT OF

Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,

WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL.

Scrofula or King's evil, cancers, tumors, eruptions of the skin, erysipelas, chronic sore eyes, ringworm or tetter, scald heads, rheumatism, pains in the bones and joints, old sores and ulcers, swelling of the glands, syphilis dyspepsia, salt rheum, diseases of the kidneys, loss of appetite, disease arising from the use of mercury, pain in the side and shoulder, general debility, dropsy, jaundice, lumbago, &c.

YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA.

The following case of Benjamin Hughes, is one of the most astonishing on record. After forty years' sickness, two years excruciating torment the amputation of one leg and the body and limbs almost a mass of eating, putrifying, discharging ulcers, to be cured by eight bottles of Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is almost miraculous.

READ THE CERTIFICATE.

TALLAPOOSA CO., ALA., Jan. 2

DR GUYSOTT—Dear Sir:—I have been afflicted for forty years with eruptions on my legs and feet. In 1845 they got so bad that I had to go on crutches, and in 1859 I had one leg amputated above the knee. In about 9 months after my leg broke out in large eating and running sores, from my knee to my foot, and discharged a great deal of offensive matter. My groin also broke out in large biles, which discharged much offensive matter, and at the same time my left arm had broke out in large running sores nearly to my elbow

The misery that I have suffered for the last two years I cannot describe to you. I was in such agony that I never rested day or night. I was given up to die, and by the help of God I had made preparation for death, and had had pointed out to my family the place where to bury my remains

In October last my son brought me one of your bottle wrappers; I read it and found record of some wonderful cures performed by your EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA. I sent and got two bottles of it, and commenced taking it. In two weeks, to my great astonishment, my sores all became easy, and I could sleep all night, a thing I had not done in two years. When I had taken six bottles, my sores were all healed My sores got well as if by enchantment. I have now used in all eight bottles of your EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, and I now consider myself well I am at a loss for terms to set forth the worth of this medicine, or to express my gratitude for what it has done for me. I must call it the savior of man from misery while living upon earth.

BENJAMIN HUGHES.

Quart bottles, $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.

JOHN PARK,
Cincinnati, O

IT IS A FIXED FACT!

CONSUMPTION

CAN BE CURED.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

SIR James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his treatise on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec, and other modern pathologists." Dr Carswell, who investigated such matters as thoroughly as any other man, says: "Pathological Anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular pythisis (pulmonary consumption).

It is not a Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say time after time, in the crowded hospital and truth telling Dissecting room. They are from men who could have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or emblazoning falsehoods.

THE REMEDY WHICH WE OFFER,

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

Has cured hundreds of cases of

Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c., If any of them after Every Known Remedy had Failed to Reach the Disease

Do not procrastinate, but make use of Wistar's Balsam, and live healthy and happy

Sold by JOHN D. PARK, Proprietor, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in Taylor Falls by GEO. W. SEYMOUR, and by Druggists in every town in the State 22-3m

SHOE

—AND—

LEATHER

EXCHANGE,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF MAIN AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

Stillwater, Minnesota.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully announces to the citizens of the St. Croix Valley that he is prepared to make to order.

Everything

In the Boot & Shoe Line,

Equal in style to any of the Eastern cities.

Special Care taken with Repairing

Also keeps on hand an assortment of

LEATHER,

Which he will sell as low as any House in the State!

Cash Paid for Hides!

20 1y Z. E. BINNS.

Sunrise House.

SUNRISE CITY - - - - MINNESOTA,

N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendence.

n 41-6 m

Notice.

In pursuance of Chapter III, Section 22 of the general laws of the State of Minnesota of 1860, Notice is hereby given, that the rate of Taxation on each one hundred dollars valuation, and also the total amounts levied in Pine County for the year 1860, is as follows:

	RATE. C. M.	AM'T TAX. D. C.
For support State Gov'mt	40 00	1669 34
For defraying Co. expenses	20 00	834 67
For support of State common schools	10 00	417 34
For building and repairing roads	80 00	3338 69
Total	150 00	6260 04

And Notice is further given, that in accordance with Section 35 of said chapter, if any person shall fail to pay the Taxes charged to him or them by the first day of February next after the same become due, such persons will be charged with five per centum thereon, for the use of the County.

ADOLPOH. MUNCH,
County Treasurer of Pine County.
no 45-4w

Furniture! Furniture!!

THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order, upon the shortest notice,

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Childrens' Cribs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enameled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Plaining, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,

OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.
June 21, 1860. 18 y

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having this day entered into a co-partnership in the

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,

are prepared to take

BUILDING CONTRACTS,

and furnish

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,

with estimates of cost, at

LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Sash doors and blinds furnished on the most

REASONABLE TERMS.

Are also ready to make all kinds of

Cabinet Work

to order.

COFFINS FURNISHED

On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work Shop on

GOVERNMENT STREET,

A few rods west of the Folsom House.

Guard & Whitney.

Taylor Falls, Jan 1, 1861. n47 1y

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,

At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the very best brands of family flour in sacks, that cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation. He can also furnish, at the shortest notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye flour for table use. Always in store, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he will dispose of cheap for cash. 24-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON account of our connection with an extensive Shoe House at Boston, we are selling Books and Shoes to

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

as low as they can obtain them in NEW YORK, CHICAGO OR ST. LOUIS.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.,
THIRD STREET, - - - - ST PAUL, MIN.

Samuel Pierson,

Practical Watchmaker,

Cor. First and Bench Sts.,

(OPPOSITE CHISAGO HOUSE)

TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired, and warranted. n-40-1y

Mortgage Sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
COUNTY OF CHISAGO, }

Default has been made in the payment of the money secured to be paid by that certain mortgage, executed by Peter Petterson as mortgagor, to Charles S. Samuel as mortgagee, dated the 9th day of October, A. D. 1857, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in said county on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1857, at 4 o'clock P M, in Book 'B' of mortgages on pages 247 and 248.

The amount by said mortgage secured to be paid and now remaining due and unpaid thereon, is one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-one cents ($198.51) and no suit or other proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the premises mentioned and described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots number one and two in section eight; lot number five in section nine; lots numbered one and two in section seventeen; lot number four and the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section nine, all in township thirty-three, north of range twenty west, situated in said county of Chisago, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the 'Chisago House' in the town of Taylors Falls in said county, on the 23d day of March A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid with interest then due, with twenty-five dollars Attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage, and the expenses of foreclosure and sale.

CHARLES S. SAMUEL,
Mortgagee.

W. H. BURT,
Att'y for Mortgagee.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 5th, 1861. n51 7t

Mortgage Sale.

State of Minnesota, } ss
County of Chisago, }

Default has been made in the payment of the money secured to be paid by that certain mortgage executed by Johanes Jonsson and Engre Jonsson, his wife, as mortgagors to Charles S. Samuel as mortgagee, dated the 22d day of January, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in said county on the 22d day of January A. D. 1858, at half past four o'clock P M, in Book 'B' of mortgages on pages 485 and 486.

The amount by said mortgage, secured to be paid, and now remaining due and unpaid thereon, is one hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-three cents ($150.33) and no suit or other proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the premises mentioned and described in said mortgage, to wit: The north half of the north-east quarter of section seventeen, (17) in township thirty-three (33) north, of range nineteen (19) west, situated in the said county of Chisago, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of the 'Chisago House,' in the town of Taylors Falls, in the said county, above mentioned, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, with interest then due, and the expenses of foreclosure and sale

CHARLES S. SAMUEL
Mortgagee.

W. H. BURT,
Att'y for Mortgagee.
Taylor Falls Feb. 5th, 1861. n51 7t

PROSPECTUS OF THE

St. Paul Weekly Press.

INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.

Two Dollars will pay for the St. Paul Weekly Press for One Year.

In order to increase the circulation of the Saint Paul Weekly Press, we have concluded to make the following liberal rates to clubs, which, we trust, will place the paper in the hands of every reader in the State

The current six months will embrace the proceedings of Congress, the next Legislature of Minnesota, and the history of the alarming crisis now agitating the public mind and threatening the stability of the Union

Our arrangements are such as will enable us to give all the news by Telegraph, as full, complete, and as early as any other paper in the city; a consideration which, in an hour of National peril, when the Union is threatened with destruction, and civil war likely to be precipitated upon the country, should give the paper an extensive circulation

The Press will contain all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, correspondence from Washington and from all parts of Minnesota.

The miscellaneous, editorial and news departments will receive special attention, and, in all respects, the effort will be made to establish the character of the Press as a first-class newspaper.

Special and particular attention will be given to reporting the proceedings of our State Legislature, a department of the paper in which every tax payer of the State will be particularly interested.

We shall endeavor to make the Press worthy the support of our friends, and the party, in all portions of the State.

In politics, the Press will be Republican, and, within the ability it can command, will advocate the cardinal principles of the Republican party as laid down in the Chicago Platform, on which the last Presidential campaign was so gloriously fought and won. We enter upon the publication of the Press with an honest intention to promote the best interests of the Republican party, both State and National, and in the discussion of National politics we shall never be swerved from patriotic duty by any pressure of local interest, or by the dictation of any man, clique or faction

3 copies six months to one address, $2,00; 3 do with each subscriber's address, $2,50; 5 do to one address, $3, 00; 5 do with each subscriber's address $3,50; 7 do to one address, $4,00; 7 do with each subscriber's address $4,50; 10 do to one address, $5,00; 10 do with each subscriber's address, 6,00. 3 copies one year to one address $4,00; 3 do with each subscriber's address, 4,00; 5 do to one address, 6,00; 5 do with each subscriber's address, 8,00; 7 do to one address, 8,00; 7 do with each subscriber's address, 9,00; 10 do to one address, 10,00; 10 do with each subscriber's address, 11,00; 20 do to one address, 20,00; 20 do with address of each subscriber, $21,00.

This will bring the Press down to about the mere cost of paper and press work, and will require a large list to meet the expense, and we trust the friends of the paper will make such an effort as will give the St. Paul Weekly Press an extensive circulation

Address PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Chisago House,

TAYLOR FALLS - - MINNESOTA

M. J. WEBB, Proprietor.

(Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best the market affords, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers, so the beast, as well as man, will receive good care.

Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1860. n1-1y

S. C. WHITCHER,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

CORNER OF FOURTH & ROBERT STREETS,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with the best of Livery, on short notice and on reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or week.

28-1y w

Notice.

TO be sold by Auction at the villiage of Osceola on the 20 day of Feb., at the house of G. F. Hilton, the Household furniture, 2 Cows, one House and lot and lots, all in the villiage of Osceola. The sale to commence at ½ past 10 o'clock A. M.

G. F. HILTON.

Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office cheap for cash.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. Ballard,
SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY,
OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Basa street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota. n-1y

L. B. Smith, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Tay'or Falls, Minnesota.
OFFICE and Residence on the corner of Government and First streets. n1- y

J. J. Spengler,
Merchant Tailor,
Bench St., Taylor Falls.
ALL orders for work promptly attended to. A good assortment of cloths kept constantly on hand. All work warranted. y1-1

Stannard & Setzer,
Attorney's & Counsellor's
AT LAW,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.
WILL also attend to the payment of taxes for non-residents, in the counties of Chisago and Pine, Minnesota, and the county of Polk, Wisconsin.

M. A. DOWLING,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
OSCEOLA, WISCONSIN.
WILL attend to paying taxes for non-residents, furnishing abstracts of titles, &c.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Hon. N. C. D Taylor,	Taylor Falls, Min.
Hon. W. H. C. Folsom,	" "
Hon. R C Murphy,	St. Croix Falls, Wis.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D C.
Hon. S. Nelson,	Stillwater, Min.
Hon. T. M. Fullerton,	" "
Hon. G. L. Becker,	St. Paul "
Samuel Register, Esq.,	Dover, Delaware

EDWARD H. WOOD,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.
PROMPT and especial attention given to collections and remittances.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Ex-Gov. Gorman,	St. Paul,
Hon. Jas, M. Cavanaugh,	Chatfield,
Gen. James. Shields,	Faribault,
Hon. W. W. Phelps,	Red Wing,
Hon. George L. Becker,	St. Paul.

n1-1y.

J. C. Button,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
General Land Agent.
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnette, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Osceola, Wis. n2-1y

Chisago Seminary.
THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, December 10th, 1860.
Terms of tuition:

Common English branches	$4,00
Higher " "	$6,00
Languages	$8,00
Primary Department	$2,00

Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.
Rev. E. E. Edwards—late of Lamont Seminary, Ill. Professor of Languages.
A. A. YORK, Principal,
MRS. A. A. YORK, Precepiress.
Nov.28,1860. 41-3m

HONEY, THE BEST OF HONEY!
I have a valuable recipe for making Honey, which I will send to any person upon the receipt of 50 cents—we make and use it in our family at half the cost, and consider it as good as the best article of genuine bee made Honey, "from which it cannot be told." Any person who will make and sell it can clear from $2 to $3a day—it only requires four articles to make it, and they can be had at any store for 50 cents Every family may have this delightful luxury or any lady can make it in fifteen minutes at any time. Three cent postage stamps as good as money.
The Pulaski Times, published at Hawkinsville, Georgia, of Thursday, March 8d, says: Dr. R Smith, of this county, presents us with a beautiful article of Honey, equal, if not superior to anything we ever saw. The Honey is manufactured by Mrs. Smith, according to the directions given in a recipe, which she purchased of Dr J P. Creager, Baltimore City Md, Any person can get this receipt for making honey, and be independent of the honey-bee, by writing, with 50 cents inclosed, to
DR. J P. CREAGER,
No. 558 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

WHY IS LABOR HARD WHEN WASHING?
We have a Chemical Process.
For Cleaning Clothes, by the use of which the clothes can be washed very clean without boiling and with very little rubbing. By this method much hard labor is saved. One washing can be done in half the time, and the clothes are very white and clean and last longer, for they are not worn out by rubbing as by the old way of washing by machines, &c. The articles used cost but little, and are easy to obtain. I mail the recipe to order, postage paid, upon the receipe of 50 cents; three cent postage stamps as good as money. Address
J P. CREAGER,
Baltimore Md.
☞ If you really want something nice, do not miss the HONEY OR WASHING RECEIPTS, for they are all I claim for them and they should be in every family.
Oct 11, 1860. no34-8m.

THE GREAT FEMALE PILL!
DR. J. P CREAGER, is the General Agent, Wholesale & Retail, for Dr. "Wheating's" Celebrated Female Pills.—These Pills are truly valuable for Ladies, for they will restore monthly courses where they may stop from any cause whatsoever. They never have failed in any case where the directions around the box containing the Pills have been strictly followed. Indeed, there has no case of failure ever come to our knowledge. Being purely vegetable they are perfectly safe. Single box mailed to order, postage paid, upon the receipt of one dollar, by
J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore City, Md.

GOOD NEWS FOR LADIES!
ANY Lady who will send her address to Mrs E. CREAGER, Baltimore, Md., with three three-penny postage stamps included, will receive by return mail, something of importance to her.
"Woman know thyself and be happy."

DR. CREAGER is the Sole Agent for DR. WINDERS' Celebrated Matrimonial "series," 3 Books, No. 1. "A Book for Young Men designed to prepare them for Female Society." No. 2. "Errors in Courtship." No. 3. "Reproductive Control," either of which will be mailed to order, post-paid upon receipt of 25 cts.

Lumber.
ASSORTED qualities kept on hand and for sale at reduced prics, at the Chisago mills. W. H.C. FOLSO.

LAND WARANTS.
LAND WARANTS,
ALL sizes on hand and for sale by
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD.
St. Croix, Wisconsin. 42 3m

Arthur's Home Magazine for 1861.
With the December number, the publishers of the HOME MAGAZINE announed their purpose to give additional value an interest to the work during 1861. Heretofore they have endeavored to make the literary portion of their magizine, as it should be in all magazines, the most attractive portion; to hold their readers by the magnetism of mind upon mind, and while thus holding them strongly interested, to give moral power as well as intellectual pleasure. In a still higher degree will they aim to impart this quality to the "Home Magazine." Additional literary aid, of the right character, will be secured during the year, and the editors will, as heretofore, be in constant communication with readers, giving them the best products of their minds.
The publishers do not claim for the "Home Magazine" anything but what its constant readers will admit, when they say that it is more peculiarly adapted to serve good ends in American families, than any other similar work. This being so, they fairly ask from all who feel in any degree an unselfish interest in the welfare of neighbors, to use such influence as may be readily exercised in its commendation and introduction. There is scarcely a family in the land in which one or more periodicals are not taken, and some of these carry with them, it is deeply to be regretted, an unhealthy or demorlizing influence. If this bad reading cannot be displaced at once, we may, by inducing a subscription to the "Home Magazine," do much to counteract its effects, and lead to the formation of a taste that will prompt, naturally, its rejection.
An elegant steel engraving is given in each number of the "Home Magazine;" besides a large number of fashion and needlework engravings. In the January number T. S. Arthur, one of the editors, commences a new serial, entitled—

"Nothing But Money."
SPLENDID PREMIUM engravings are given to all who get up clubs. One of them is called "SEVNTY SIX," and is 16 inches by 23; the other, "HE KNEW THE SCRIPTURES FROM HIS YOUTH," 14 inches by 20. They are first class engravings as to execution, and will make handsome ornaments for any parlor. The publishers price for these plates is $1,50 each.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

1 copy (and one of the premium plates) $2,00
2 copies (and one of the premium plates to getter up of club,) $3.00. 3 do (and one of the premium plates to getter-up of club) $4.
4 copies (and one of the premium plates to getter-up of club) $5,00. 8 do (and an extra copy of Magazine and one premium plate to getter-up of club) $10. 12 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to getter up of club) $15. 17 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to getter-up of club) $20.
Three red stamps must be sent in every case to pay the cost of mailing each premium.
Address T. S. ARTHUR &Co.,
323 Walnut st., Phila.

Pioneer Printing Company,
ST. PAUL, MIN.
PUBLISHERS DAILY & WEEKLY
Pioneer & Democrat.
AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

	DAILY.	WEEKLY
1 copy, one year, to country,	$ 6.00	$2,00
3 copies, "	17,00	5,
5 copies, "		8,
10 " "	54	10
20 " "	100	20
20 " " where each copy is directed,		24

Payment always in advance.
Also Publishers of the compiled statutes of Minnesota, from 1849 to 1850, published by State authority; approved by the Judges of the Supreme Court; recognized by the courts as legal evidence of State laws. 1080 pages large octavo. Price, $5,00.
Also publishers of the Minnesota Supreme Court Reports, published by authority of law. Vol. II, containing the cases decided at the terms of court in 1858, 424 pages, price $3,50, will be forwarded by mail post-paid, upon receipt of the price.
Will supply county officers at short notice with every description of blank-books, such as Recrods, Dockets, Order Books, Journals, Day Books, Ledgers, &c., at prices fully as low as the same quality can be procured, west of Philadelphia or New York. Address,
PIONEER PRINTING CO,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

GEO. R. MELVILL,
[Successor to Lorrain & Co.,]
WHOLESALE GROCER,
FORWARDING,
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
CIGARS, &c.,
86 LEVEE,
GALENA, ILLINOIS.
Agent for N. Y. Rifle and Blasting Powder, and Warren's Roofing Material. 14 6m

STRICKLAND & CO.
Book, Stationery,
And School Book Jobbers,
MILWAUKEE,
Are offering in large or small quantities, the largest stock in the West, at prices which must prove satisfactory to all customers.
Blank Book Manufactures, Printers, Book binders, and dealers in Wall Paper. American Sabbath School Union Publications.

W. H. C. Folsom,
DEALER IN
Real Estate,
TAYLOR FALLS, MIN.
A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1y
LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.
W. H C FOLSOM
Blank Warranty Deeds for sale at this office cheap for cash.

Folsom & Dresser,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
—IN—
DRY GOODS,
AND
Ready Made Clothing,
Groceries & Provisions,
HARDWARE, &c.,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MIN.
A Full Assortment of
PLANES,
CHISELS,
FILES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HOES,
SHOVELS,
HAY FORKS,
BUTTS & SCREWS,
RIFLES,
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
POWDER FLASKS,
PERCUSSION CAPS,
&c., &c.
SADDLERY.
Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars Hames, Double Reins, Whips, &c., &c., &c.
BOOTS & SHOES,
Of every style.
LADIES' GAITERS,
HALF GAITERS,
SLIPPERS,
MISSES GAITERS,
ROYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS & SHOES.
Queensware.
A general assortment of every style and description.
FURNITURE.
BEDSTEADS, TABLES,
ROCKERS, STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., &c.
TIN WARE.
A large and full assortment of every description.
PAINTS & OILS,
PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, GRINDSTONES,
Stove Pipe, &c. &c,.
At such prices as cannot fail to suit customers, for
Cash or Ready Pay.
Positively no Goods Sold on Credit.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1

W. S. Peck,
HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE,
—AND—
Ornamental Painter.
IMITATOR OF
WOOD AND MARBLE,
&c., &c., &c.
ALL work neatly and thoroughly done. No pains spared to keep pace with all modern improvements in the Art. Job Work respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.
Paper hanging and whitewashing done with neatness and dispatch.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Anton Baier,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
Bench Street,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.
ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction.—I am bound to keep my *seat*, and stick like *wax* to the *last;* so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Blacksmithing,
A. C. SEVEY,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.
WOULD inform the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at his shop on Bench street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash. Horse shoeing done upon the shortest notice, and in a manner warranted to give satisfaction n -1y.

Bateaux and Skiffs.
ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.
PETER ABEAR.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

SAW MILL
—AND—
WATER POWER,
FOR SALE.
THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the
FALLS OF ST. CROIX,
POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pineries of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property.—The Mill is in
Good Running Order,
CONTAINING
One Muley. Four Sash
—AND—
One Circular Saw.
—ALSO—
Lathe and Shingle Machines,
Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.
ALSO,
Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable rates, to run mills for the manufacture of
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
SPOKES & WAGONS.
In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.
ALSO,
A GRIST MILL
Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.
ALSO,
A great number of
TOWN LOTS,
With or without houses,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
All persons desiring to locate in the Northwest, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle.
Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destine it to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.
Any farther information will be given by addressing R. C. MURPHY,
President.
St. Croix Fall, Wis., Feb. 23. n1-tf

HASTINGS FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,
THE proprietor of this new establishment announces to the public that he is now prepared to manufacture or repair
ALL KIND OF MACHINERY
THAT MAY BE DESIRED.
Plane and match boards, furnish mouldings and cornice work in any form his patrons may want.
Iron and Brass Castings,
Of every description, and Babbit Metal
IN ANY QUANTITY.
The long and successful practice of the proprietor in this business in New England, and the experienced hands in his employ, warrant him in assuring the public that he will give his patrons as good work as can be procured anywhere. He does not hesitate to say that he has
The Best Establishment of the Kind in THE NORTH-WEST.
If any doubt this statement, they are invited to call and examine the same for themselves.
A liberal patronage from all is solicited, but he particularly invites the attention of
Mill Owners and Farmers
Owning threshing and reaping machines, needing repairs, or who may want new art cles manufactured.
Orders for work promptly attended to.—Prices reasonable; and all work done at this establishment will be warranted to give entire satisfaction
Cash Paid for Old Brass and Copper.
A. R MORRILL, Proprietor.
Hastings, July 17, 1860. 22 1y

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate arrangements to satisfy the same. Those whose notes and accounts are nearly outlawed, unless soon settled, in justice to myself, I shall be compelled to add costs to, by obtaining judgments.
A word to the wise is sufficient.
W. H. C. FOLSOM.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1-tf

Lands and Town Lots
FOR SALE.
TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale.
Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of N. C. D. TAYLOR,
No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Min. n2-1y

Notice.
THOSE indebted to Taylor & Fox on account, will please call and settle the same previous to the 1st of June next, unless they prefer the same should be adjusted by law. TAYLOR & FOX.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 29. n2-tf

Farming Lands,
FOR SALE CHEAP.
THE subscribes offers for sale choice selected farming lands, at prices and on terms that will justify the actual settle to apply. Situated as follows:
Town 38, Range 17; town 38, range 18; towns 32, 33, 34, 35, and 37, range 19; towns 32, 35, 35, range 20, towns 35. 36, range 21.
W. H. C. FOLSOM.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf
OLD Newsappers for wrapping paper, for sale at this Office at 50 cents per hundred.

PRESCOTT ADV'S.

Beardsley & Lyford,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries & Provisions,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Nails, Glass,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
Levee, Prescott, - - Wisconsin
WOULD announce to the people of the St. Croix Valley that they have on hand a large supply of the above described goods which they will sell at very low figures. Our goods were purchased especially for the up river market, and we are confident we can satisy all, as regards quantity quality and price. 14 tf

N. S. Dunbar,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
—IN—
Groceries & Provisions,
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,
Pork, Fish, alt, Butter, Lard, Oils,
CHEESE, SYRUPS,
Wooden and Willow Ware, Rope,
NAILS, ETC., ETC.
—ALSO—
A Fine Lot of Segars & Liquors.
Country Produce always on hand.
NO. 7, LEVEE.
PRESCOTT, - - - WIS. n1-1y

G. H. Nichols,
Commission Merchant,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Groceries & Provisions,
WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
A GOOD supply of boat stores constantly on hand.
Also, a large supply of pork, hams, shoulders and lard kept on hand, and for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates for cash.
Brick Building, on the Levee. Prescott, Wisconsin. n1-1v

Barnes & Hutchins,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
GENERAL RAILROAD
—AND—
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
NO. 2, LEVEE.
Prescott, - - - - - Wis. n1-1y

A. O. Snyder,
DEALER IN
Hard ware, Stoves Iron,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.
IN fact, everything a man wants or can think of in the mercantile business. At the sign of the Big Stove, Broad street, Prescott. Wisconsin. n1-1y

Dill & Brother,
DEALERS IN
Groceries & Provisions,
Wines, Liquors & Segars,
BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of
YANKEE NOTIONS.
BROAD STREET, - - PRESCOTT, WIS. n1-1y

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.
PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.
WILL buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and sell Land Warrantt, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.
Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the Northern States. n1-1y

A. H. Young,
CLERK OF THE COURT,
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.
WILL attend to paying taxes in Pierce and St. Croix counties. Deeds etc., promptly executed.
Also general Life and Fire Insurance Agent. Office in Concert Hall Building, Prescott, Wis. n1-1y

J. SPENCE WHITE. H. A. JAY.
White & Jay,
Attorneys at Law,
Prescott, Wisconsin
WILL practice in all the Courts of the State of Wisconsin, and attend by arrangements with reliable firms, to claims in any part of the United States. Office in "Swem,s Building, (up stairs) Broad street. n1-1y

A. H. YOUNG, M. M. FITCH,
Young & Fitch,
Attorneys and Counselors
AT LAW,
WISE'S BUILDING. PRESCOTT, WIS.
General Insurance, Land, and TAX-PAYING AGENTS.

Atlantic Monthly.
Commencement of a New Volume.
With the number for January, 1860, the Atlantic Monthly will enter upon its
FIFTH VOLUME.
In making this announcement we think it proper to say, simply, that no change will be made in the general plan of the magazine; that all the writers whose contributions have established it in popular favor, will continue to make it their medium of communication with the public; and that the relations of the publishers with authors, on both sides the Atlantic, will enable them to add materially to the variety, interest and value of its pages.
They have the greatest pleasure in announcing that the number for January contains the first chapters of a
NEW ROMANCE,
ENTITLED
THE PROFESSOR'S STORY.
Written expressly for its pages, by
Oliver Wendell Holmes,
To be continued in succeeding numbers of the magazine throughout the year.
TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of the United States.
CLUBS.—Two copies $5; five copies, $10; eleven copies. $20—the subscribers paying their own postage, viz: 36 cents per year.
Clergymen, teachers and postmasters, will receive the magazine at two dollars per year, as heretofore.
Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished. All orders should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington-st., Boston.

Chisago Seminary,
LOCATED AT
Taylor Falls, Minnesota,
Under the Supervision of
Mr. & Mrs. A. A. York.
TAYLOR FALLS is beautifully situated on the west bank of the St. Croix river nearly opposite St. Croix City, and for luxuriant grandeur and romantic scenery, stands unsurpassed in the North-west. Below the Falls, the trap rock make a bold rise of nearly two hundred feet, terminating in rocky bluffs which gradually ascend for several rods back from the river. Upon this eminence stands the Institution, commanding a full view of the river, with its charming and picturesque scenery for a distance of several miles; while on either side the prospect is equally delightful, making it a desirable spot for those wishing to obtain a thorough education preparatory to a Collegiate course, as every exertion will be made on the part of the Teachers to render it both pleasant and profitable to the student. Competent teachers will be engaged as the school requires.—Board can be obtained near the Institution on reasonable terms.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Common English Branches,	$4 per term 12 weeks,
Higher " "	6 " "
Languages,	8 " "

Extra charges for ornamental branches and music.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Harper's New Monthly MAGAZINE.
Each number of the magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns each year, thus comprising nearly 2000 pages of the choicest miscellaneous literature of the day Every number will contain numerous pictorial illustrations, accurate plates of the fashions, a copious chronicle of current events, and impartial notices of the important books of the month The volumes commence with the numbers of June and December: but subscriptions may commence with any number.
TERMS
The magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty-five cents a number The semi-annual volumes, accomplished, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at two dollars each; and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish their back numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each Fourteen volumes are now ready bound in cloth, two dollars each, and also in half calf, at two dollars and fifty cents.
The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the magazine They will also supply clubs of two persons at five dollars a year, or five persons at $1 a year. Clergymen and teachers supplied at $2 a year Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied Also the bound volumes
The magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces The postage upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the office where the magazine is received, is three cents.
HARPER & BROTHERS.
Franklin Square, New York.

The $1 Minnesotian.
To put the Dollar Minnesotian within the means of every family in the State, we have concluded to offer it to yearly subscribers in clubs at the lowest possible prices, only a little above the mere cost of the white paper on which it is printed, viz:
CLUB RATES PER YEAR.

1 copy,		$ 1 00
5 "	to one address,	4 50
10 "	"	9
15 "	"	13
20 "	"	15
25 "	"	19
30 "	"	21
40 "	"	26
50 "	"	30

☞ For the Presidential Campaign and for a week after the election, half the above rates.
☞ No paper sent without the money.
Sixty cents a year (when sent to a club of 50) for a St. Paul Weekly containing during the winter months the proceedings of the State Legislature and the latest telegraphic news, is certainly unexampled in the line of cheap newspapers.
To our liberal offer we trust the Republicans of Minnesota will at once respond by getting up clubs for the Dollar Minnesotian.
Address,
DR. THOS. FOSTER. Agent,
Minnesotian Office, St. Paul.

Bateaux for Sale.
BATEAUX and other boats always on hand and made to order, on short notice, at the Snake River dam.
A GOOD SUPPLY OF LUMBER
kept on hand, and can be delivered at any point on the river, between this place and Taylor Falls, at prices to suit the times.
EMIL MUNCH.
4-6m* Chengwatana, Pine Co., Min.

PUTNAM HOUSE,
E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,
Stillwater, Min.
THE Proprietor, having thoroughly renovated, remodeled and refurnished the above house, is happy to announce that it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Having had seven years' experience at the business, I trust I shall not be considered a 'gasser' when I say that I am *bound* to keep as good a hotel as there is in the country.
Board 75 cts per day.
Attached to the house is a good stable with careful and attentive ostlers always in attendance.
☞ Passengers taken to and from the boats free of charge. 14 1y

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.

PROSPECTUS.

The XXth Volume of the Weekly Tribune commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year the Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political dicussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to,

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns thro'ont the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of the Tribune in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mecanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convienient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world, shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends.—We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE	[311 issues per annum]	.....$6
SEMI-WEELY	[104 " " "]	.....$3
WEEKLY	[52 " " "]	.....$2

To CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies $5, Five for $11,25, Ten copies to one address for $20, and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Twenty, an extra copy will be sent.—For a club of Forty, we send the Daily Tribune gratis one year.
Weekly: Three copies for $5, Eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1.20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, we send an extra copy.
Twenty copies *to one address* for $20 with an extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year.
When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills.—The name of the Post Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.
Payment always in advance.
Address: THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau St.
NEW YORK

SAVE A DOLLAR!
Peterson's Magazine.
SUBSCRIBE FOR 1860.
THIS popular Monthly Magazine has already a circulation of 100,000; but it is to be greatly improved for 1860. It will contain one thousand pages of reading, fourteen splendid steel plates, twelve colored fashions, twelve colored Berlin work patterns, eight hundred wood cuts, twenty-four pages of music.
All this will be given for only two dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class of "Peterson's." Its
THRILLING TALES AND NOVELETS
Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write Originally for "Peterson." It also publishes
FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.
Each number, in addition to the colored pletas, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a pattern, from which a dress, mantilla or child's dress can be cut; without the aid of a mantumaker.
☞ It is the best Lady's Magazine in the world. Try it for one year.
TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.—One copy for one year, $2,00; Three copies for one year. $5.00; Five copies for one year; $7,50; Eight copies for one year, $10,00; Sixteen copies for one year, $20,00.
PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.—Three, five; eight or sixteen copies make a club. To every person getting up a club, the Proprietor will send two magnificent mezzotints of Niagara Falls, each 12 inches by 25, and of a size, therefore, for framing—one representing the American, and the other the Canada, or Horse-shoe side.
☞ No such splendid offers ever before made. Address, postpaid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut st., Phila.
☞ Specimens sent gratis.

Table Library

Taylor Falls Reporter.

VOLUME 2. TAYLOR FALLS, CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861. NUMBER 2.

THE
TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER
F. H. PRATT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE, "FOLSOM'S OLD BUILDING,"
FIRST STREET, TAYLOR FALLS.

☞ TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Two Dollars a year. CASH ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

☞ No names entered on our Books, unless the subscription money is received. ☜

☞ Single copies, in wrappers, five cents.

Rates of Advertising:

One Square, (12 lines,) one insertion,	$1 00
" " Each additional insertion,	50
" " One year, - - -	$10 00
One-fourth column, 3 months, -	15 00
" " " 6 " - -	20 00
" " " 1 year, - -	25 00
One-half column, 3 months, - -	20 00
" " 6 " - -	25 00
" " 1 year, - -	40 00
One column, 3 months, - - -	30 00
" " 6 " - - -	50 00
" " 1 year, - - -	75 00
Busines cards, 8 lines or less, 1 year,	$8 00
" " " 6 months,	6 00
" " " 3 "	4 00

Legal advertisements, 75 cents per square for first insertion and 37½ cents per square for all subsequent insertions. Payment in all cases required on delivery of affidavits.

☞ Yearly advertisers out of the State must make payments half yearly in advance, and when advertising for shorter periods, the money must in all cases accompany the advertisements.

Leaded advertisements placed under the head of special notices will be charged double the ordinary rates.

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra rates.

Job Printing,

in all its varieties, done with neatness and dispatch. The Reporter Office is well stocked with Job Material of the latest style. All orders for work promptly attended to.

Selected Poetry.

LADY BYRON'S REPLY.

[Every reader of English poetry is familiar with Lord Byron's celebrated "farewell" to his wife. In stirring pathos, purity and classic simplicity of diction, it is unsurpassed by anything in the rich literature of our noble language. Lord Byron entertained no contemptible opinion of the poetic genius of his unhappy wife: among the many who have been delighted with his pathetic "Farewell," but few are aware that it evoked from her Ladyship a "Reply" scarcely inferior to that pleasing effort of the illustrious bard.]

THE "REPLY."

Yes, farewell! farewell forever;
Thou thyself hast fixed my doom—
Bade Hope's sweetest blossoms wither,
Never more for me to bloom.

"Unforgiving" thou hast called me;
Didst thou ever say "forgive?"
For the wreath whose wiles enthrall'd thee,
Thou didst seem alone to live.

Short the span which time has given,
To complete thy love's decay;
By unhallowed passion driven,
Soon thy heart was taught to stray.

Lived for me that feeling tender
Which so well thy verse can show?
From my arms why didst thou wonder?
My endearments why forego?

Wrapped in dreams of joy abiding,
On thy breast my head hast lain;
In thy love and truth confiding,
Bliss I cannot know again.

When thy heart by me "glanc'd over,"
First displayed the guilty stain,
Would these eyes had closed forever,
Ne'er to weep thy crimes again.

But by Heaven's recording spirit
May that wish forgotten be;
Life, though now a load, I'll bear it,
For the babe I've borne to thee.

In whose lovely features (let me
All my weakness here confess,
While the struggling tears permit me)
All her father's I can trace—

His whose image never leaves me,
Whose remembrance yet I prize;
Who this bitterest feeling gives me
Still to love where I despise.

With regret and sorrow rather,
When our child's first accents flow,
I shall teach her to say "Father,"—
But his guilt she ne'er shall know;

Whilst to-morrow and to-morrow
Wake me to a widowed bed,
In another's arms no sorrow
Wilt thou feel?—no tear wilt shed?

For the world's applause I sought not
When I tore myself from thee;
Of its praise or blame I thought not—
What's its praise or blame to me?

He in whom my soul delighted
From his heart my image drove,
With contempt my truth requited,
And preferred a wanton's love.

Thou art proud, and mark me, Byron,
I've a soul proud as thine own—
Soft to love, but hard as iron
When despite on me is thrown.

But, farewell! I'll not upbraid thee,
Never, never wish thee ill;
Wretched tho' thy crimes have made me,
If thou canst—be happy still.

Miscellaneous Department.

THE PORCELIAN BUTTON.

Circumstantial Evidence.

BY AN EX DETECTIVE.

Many of our readers will doubtless remember the mysterious murder committed in Grand Street, Williamsburg, in 1830. The facts are simply thus:

Mrs Weldon an old inhabitant of Williamsburgh, lived in a small frame house at the further end of Grand street, at that time very sparsely built up. A niece and servant girl were the only persons residing with her. The former appeared to be very much attached to her aunt, and attended to her wants with filial assiduity. The domestic had lived with Mrs. Weldon for five years, and was considered a good servant.

Mrs. Weldon was a widow lady of ample means in the shape of an annuity, which was paid her quarterly, but which was to cease with her death. She was rather miserly in her disposition, and accustomed to hoard up money. Her husband at one time had lost a considerable amount by the breaking of a bank, and since then no one could persuade her to have anything to do with any bank. It was supposed that this hoarding propensity was known only to her niece, Miss Milwood, and the servant girl Hannah.

One morning in September, 1836, the inhabitants of Grand street were electrified by the report that Mrs. Weldon had been found dead in her bed; and that strong proof of guilt existed against her niece, Miss Milwood.

I read the account in the newspapers, and supposed it one of those plain cases which admit of no doubt. The matter having occured in Williamsburgh, it was out of my beat and I thought no more about it.

The following morning while at breakfast, my servant girl informed me that a gentleman wanted to see me. I told the girl to show him up, as my time was precious, and I would converse with him while at breakfast.

Almost immediately afterwards a man of very respectable appearance entered the room. I motioned him to a seat.

"Mr. Johnson," he said, "I have come on very painful business. I want your assistance." He hesitated to proceed.

"What can I do for you my dear sir?" I replied. "You may command me."

"You have doubtless heard about the murder in Williamsburgh, the day before yesterday. A young lady, Miss Emily Milwood has been arrested on suspicion. Now I know she is innocent, and I want your assistance to prove it."

"I have read the particulars in the papers, and I must confess the evidence appeared to me to be overwhelming."

"I know the evidence is strong against her," he replied, "but if you knew Emily as well as I do, sir, you would be morally certain that she was incapable of the deed."

The young man spoke with such warmth that I looked at him curiously.

"Are you related to Miss Milwood?" I asked.

"Mr. Johnson, I will tell you all; the truth is, we are engaged to be married. I have known her from a child. Her heart is pure and noble; she would not injure a worm, much less murder her aunt and benefactor."

I began to feel interested in the case; and told him that I would proceed at once to Williamsburgh, and investigate the matter. He thanked me, and bade me good morning, and promised to call the following day to learn the result of my inquiries.

I hurried through my breakfast, and proceeded at once to the scene of the tragedy. I found the room in exactly the same condition as it was when the murder was discovered.

It was a front room in the second story. Mrs. Weldon must have been asleep when the deed was done. She was discovered hanging half out of the bed, and her throat cut in a most frightful manner. The bed and carpet were stained with blood. And strange to say, the blood could be traced to the door where Miss Milwood slept, but no farther.

It appeared that some persons in the street were alarmed early in the morning by the servant girl looking out of her mistress' chamber window and calling "murder!" They immediately went to the front door and found it fastened securely. The back doors and windows were also fastened. Some watchmen were procured, and an examination was made of the premises. The strongest proofs were discovered that Miss Milwood was the pepetrator of the deed.—A considerable sum of money was found in her trunks, together with some old fashioned jewelry which was known to have belonged to the deceased. But if this was not enough to convict her, there was still more damning evidence. Her bed-room window was found open. Some drops of blood were on the window sill, and underneath her window in the long grass, was found the knife with which the deed was committed. It was surmised that she had done the deed, and after taking possession of the hoarded money and jewels, had gone to her own room, and thrown the knife out of the window. She had then retired to bed, where she was discovered in the morning fast asleep.

When I heard all this, I was far from being satisfied. It seemed to me that if she had any intelligence at all, she would have taken more pains to conceal her guilt, and I made up my mind that if she was guilty, she must be one of the stupid, clumsy people we some times meet in the world.

I next proceeded to examine the chamber where the deed had been committed, very minutely. I had not been in the room five minutes before I was satisfied that Miss Milwood was innocent.

My reasons for this conclusion were these: The wound inflicted on the deceased was too deep and extensive to have been made with a woman's hand. The murderer, whoever he was, was left-handed. While searching the room I found a vest button: it was rather peculiar, being made of blue porcelian. I put it in my pocket.

My next proceeding was to visit the young lady in custody. My profession procured me an order instantly, and I was shown into her presence.

I explained my business to her, and stated who engaged me. When I mentioned her lover's name, tears filled her eyes. She was a beautiful girl; the epitome of female modesty and delicacy.

"Dear Henry," she exclaimed, "how noble he is! Thank God, he at least does not believe me guilty!"

She could restrain herself no longer, but wept bitterly

"I have been in prison for two days," she continued after a pause, and yet I cannot realize the fact. It appears like a hideous dream to me. I repeat to myself the question; can it be possible I am arrested for the murder of my aunt—my benefactress? No, no, it cannot be!"

"Miss Milwood," I returned, "unless we can set aside the evidence, I know not what we must do; it is fearfully strong against you."

"You surely do not believe me guilty of this fearful crime?" she replied her face flushing with indignation.

"I do not, but it may be different with the jury. Let me hear your statement.

"I have no statement to make. My aunt retired early to rest that night. I had a head ache and about ten o'clock took a cup of tea. I then grew very sleepy and went to bed. I slept all night through without waking. In fact, I was asleep when the officers of justice entered my room."

"Did you sleep more soundly than usual?"

"Now that you remind of it, I did indeed. I scarcely ever remembered to have slept soundly before, and when awakened, I was unaccountably drowsy."

"Who gave you the tea you took the night before?"

"The servant, Hannah."

"Do you suspect she could have committed the deed?"

"Impossible! a better servant, or one more kind to my aunt, could not be found than she is."

After a little conversation. I took my leave.

When I was outside the prison wall I must confess I was at a loss. My opinion as to Miss Milwood's innocence was confirmed, it is true, but I was no nearer discovering the real murderer. I next determined that I would visit the servant Hannah. She was confined as a witness.

"I found a good looking girl of about twenty-two years of age. The countenance was an open one, but there was an expression of deceit about her lips which I did not like. I haven't much faith in physiogomy, so I put it down for as much as it was worth.

Hannah's story was satisfactory enough. She stated that on the night of the murder she had retired to bed about eleven o'clock, and heard no noise in the night. She got up early in the morning, as was customary with her, and on entering her mistress' bed-chamber had discovered the fearful tragedy. She at once opened the window and screamed out "murder!" She testified to the great affection Miss Milwood entertained for her aunt, and it was her opinion that she was entirely guiltless of the crime imputed to her.

I soon found that this Hannah was what is called a smart girl. She gave her answers readily and without hesitation almost too much so to please my fastidious taste.

I have already said it was no woman who had committed the deed—this of course precluded the idea of Hannah being the guilty party. The question then arose, if neither of the women committed the deed, who was the murderer? Here I must acknowledge I was completely at fault. All the doors and windows being fastened on the inside, precluded the idea of the house having been entered from without.

I felt annoyed at being baffled, and started to walk toward the ferry, as night was fast approaching. I had not proceeded many steps down Grand street, when my eyes were attracted by the glaring show bottles of a drug store. A sudden thought came into my head and I entered the shop.

Two or three persons were inside imbibing soda water. I was very thirsty, and waited on my turn. The owner of the shop and a customer were conversing about the murder.

"There can be no doubt of Miss Milwoods guilt," said the druggist; "but Lord! I should have thought she would have been the last person in the world to have done such a deed; she is such a nice spoken young lady."

"You know her then?" asked the customer.

"Certainly; I knew them all. Why only the evening of the murder, the servant girl, Hannah, was in my store."

I pricked up my ears, but no farther conversation passed between them. The customers had all been served, and I was the only one left.

"You stated just now that Mrs. Weldon's servant girl, Hannah, was in your store on the night of the murder. May I ask what she bought?"

"Let me see," returned the druggist; "it was morphine—she stated she had a toothache."

I said no more but left the store. I had now the first clue—it was a faint one, to be sure, but I felt certain Hannah knew more about the murder than any body else. I remembered Miss Milwood's extraordinary drowsiness on the night in question, and to this I added the fact that she had partaken of a cup of tea prepared by Hannah, and that the latter had purchased morphine the same evening at the drug store. But then my first conviction pushed itself into my mind—no woman had committed the deed. The first link of the chain was found, however, and I was now hopeful. I resumed my walk toward the ferry, determined to sleep on it.

During that memoriable walk down Grand street, something also immediately attracted my attention. It was a tailors shop outside of which various garments were exposed for sale. Among them were some vests, the buttons of which immediately struck me; they were of blue porcelain.

I began to examine these things as if I wanted to purchase. An obliging shop man came outside to try to sell.

What do you ask for one of these vests?" I demanded.

"Two dollars," was the reply.

"They are something new are they not?" I inquired.

"Quite new; we have not sold more than two or three of them. We have not had them in the shop more than a week."

"I saw a man with one on yesterday," I said.

"You mean Bill Hostley, ostler at the George Inn."

"Yes, that was the man," I returned. "Good evening, I don't think I will buy one to-night."

To make my way to the George Inn, was the work of a few minutes, I asked to see the ostler, and was directed to the stable.

I approached it with a cautious step, and peeded in the door. The ostler was cleaning down a horse with his left hand! Soon he turned, and he wore the famous vest with the middle porcelain button wanting! I knew that I stood in the presence of a murderer!

I determined on practicing a ruse. I suddenly advanced and seizing him by the arm, exclaimed—

"William Hostley, I arrest you for the wilful murder of Mrs. Weldon! Your confederate, Hannah, has made a full confession!'

The murderer turned deadly pale; his limbs shook, and his countenance betrayed the most abject fear.

"I will confess all,' he exclaimed.

He was immediately removed to jail, and that night made a full confession, which amounted to this:

He had been engaged to be married to Hannah, who, it seems, was a thoroughly bad woman, and was tired of the delay, and proposed that they should rob her mistress. It was finally agreed that Hannah should drug Miss Milwood's tea with a powerful opiate, ond after she was asleep she let in Hostley. Then decided that it would be better "to put the old woman out of the way," and throw the guilt on her niece. Hostley committed the deed, and, after having robbed their victim, they proceeded to Miss Milwood's chamber, and placed a portion of the money in her trunk. The knife was then thrown out of the window. Hostley then left the house, and Hannah fastened the door after him. The deed was skilfully planned, and had Hannah been only concerned, a guiltless party might have suffered. But Hostley was by no means a courageous man, and wanted presence of mind.

They were both tried, found guilty, and in two months from the committal of the deed, they were hanged.

Six months after this occurance, I one day received an invitation to a wedding. It was that of Emily Milwood and her faithful lover. I have seen them quite lately; they are as happy as it is possible to be, and have two fine children to add to their felicity.

A contractor who was building a tunnel on a certain Ohio railroad, observed, one morning, that the face of a member of his gang had its surface all spotted with bruises and plasters.

'Ah! Jimmy, said he, 'what have you been doing?'

'Not varry much, sur,' answered Jimmy, 'I was jist down at Billy Mulligan's last night, sur, an' him an' me had a bit av a di-cooshun *wid sthicks!*'

A man lately made application for insurance on a building situated in a village where there was no fire engine. He was asked, "what are the facilities in your village for extinguishing fires?"—Well he replied with simplicity, "it sometimes rains."

The Complaint of the Man with a Big Belly.

What on earth makes a man's belly grow three or four times as big as it ought to be, and not any the rest of his body—for my part I can't see. Why don't a man's nose grow so? Why don't the other animals grow so? That's what I'd like to know. "Laugh and grow fat." I say, grow fat and be laughed at. The human form divine, indeed! Adam wouldn't recognize me for a fellow man, if I was introduced to him with these hoops on. As some one said, it seemed as though I had stopped growing for a time, and when I commenced again, I grew the wrong way.—I've tried every way to stop it. I've drank green ale. I've slept on my face. I've dieted. Ive tried buckle as straps; but who can sleep on his face, or go without his victuals or be strapped so tight he can't whistle? I'm not respected on the street. No longer ago than yesterday, going along the street an impudent school boy ran up by my side, kicked up his heels and squealed like a pig,—then ran off before me. I pretended that I took no notice of it, but hang the young rascal, if I'd got my hands on him, I'd cuffed his impudence out of him. A boy wouldn't any more dared to do that when I went to school than he'd struck a selectman; but you might as well try to find a lost sleeve button as to find a boy now-a-days. We don't have any boys. I'm open to everybody's jokes, high and low. Every time there is a city election, a hundred or more tell me that I should be made an alderman. Billings calls me Mr. O., and then they all laugh. Day before yesterday, that confounded Tinkham commenced running me before the whole board, telling them that an itinerant monkey jumped upon me in the street, thinking my stomach was his master's hand organ, and wanted to know how I got to bed, and if they didn't roll me up on skids. I could have clawed his eyes out, but I had to laugh with the rest. That man jokes too much. I'll bet a supper that more than five hundred have asked me this last year "how much I weigh."—What business is it to them how much I weigh? Do they want to buy me? And then everybody asks me if I'm not come of the Dutch, if I don't eat too much! It makes me so mad. Come of the Dutch, when my name's just the purest English ever spoken—Waddle? I eat what I please, that's what I eat; can a man starve? Then some of them want to know if I was always so; if I was a fat boy. When I was a boy I was as thin as a man's hand; there wasn't a boy that could jump farther or climb a tree quicker than I, within twenty miles. I was thin enough then, but since, I've swelled from the new to the full moon.—I met one of my old school-mates the other day; he knew me when I was lean enough, and must speak of it, and give me a punch with his fist, and say I was like the man in Shakespeare,—I had "achieved greatness." "I would I were a boy again." I'd be as lean as a telegraph pole, and as tall, too, if I could get rid of this flesh. I'm told to exercise, to take a run before breakfast.—Run? I haven't run a step for fifteen years. How can I run?—it half kills me to walk down hill. I've slipped down on the ice though, but I didn't get over it all winter. I don't enjoy riding either; supposing I should be thrown from a wagon? It makes me quake to think of it—what a sight and niass I should be! O! O! I'd swap it off for a hump on the back, if I could; it's bad enough to be hunch-backed, but it's a worse thing to be hunch-bellied. The future is dark to me; my body casts a shadow over it all. I gather size like a rolling snow-ball. But suit yourself.—I'm independant of you, and if it is any satisfaction to you, why then grow, grow, grow!

Important Advertisements.

Communicated to the Cincinnati Commercial.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH OR FLOYD'S ACCEPTANCES.—The Platform of the Constitutional Union Party, "the Union, the Constitution and the Laws," somewhat damaged by too heavy loading with minerals, principally fossils of the antediluvian ages, as the said party is busy reconstructing the Union, amending the constitution and disobeying the laws, it has no further use for the same. Apply to

J. J. CRITTENDEN,
Washington City.

LOST.—While "hunting" at the South, on the 6th of November, 1860, "*My Great Principle.*" It was certainly not stolen, as there could be no motive to induce the theft, the article not having been of any value, even to me, since 1858. It may be readily recognized by its slippery character; as it may, in some unforeseen emergency, be of value to me, (it can never be to anybody else,) I will pay a liberal reward for its return to me, at Washington City, until March 4th, 1865, and after that at Egypt, Ill.

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Mrs. Partington desires to know why the Captain of a vessel can't keep a memorandum of the weight of his anchor, instead of weighing it every time he leaves port.

A Master bade his servant go and see what time the sun dial indicated. 'Why, sir,' expostulated the servant, 'it is night.' 'What does that matter take the candle.'

A new Silk Worm.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

The following is condensed for the *American Agriculturist*, from our foreign files. The information appears to be reliable, and is given without comment by Dr. Lindley in the Gardeners' Chronicle Here is perhaps, a new field of enterprise opened—though we are not ready to endorse all the new discoveries of our French co-laborers. The account runs as follows:

In March, 1859, a request was made of the French Emperor to provide the means of making an experiment on a large scale for the rearing of a new kind of Silkworm, which lives in the open air, on a very hardy plant, the *ailante*, and produces two crops a year of a strong silky fiber which has been used for ages past in China, to make clothes for the great mass of the people. The authority was immediately granted, and the result as now published, surpasses all expectations. More than three-fourths of the worms produced excellent cocoons and it is now fully ascertained that the new worm gives a profit of 100 per cent, and often much more, whereas the Mulberry Silkworm is considered very successful when it makes a return of 15 per cent on the capital employed. The silk of the *ailante* is of inferior quality, well adapted for coarse fabrics, and will form an excellent substitute for cotton, of which France annually imports 162,900,000 pounds from the United States. M. Guerin Meneville, who was the first to introduce the new silk into France, proposes to call it *ailantine*. He is now studying the best means of promoting the production and manufacture of the new silk, which he thinks ere long will supply the chief clothing of the people. The *ailante* on which the worm feeds, is the Ailantus *glandulosa*, one of the hardiest of trees, and very common in American cities and towns.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

A NEW PHASE OF THE CANADA EXTRADITION CASE.—According to the Montreal Commercial Advertiser of the 2d inst., there will be some difficulty in conveying the fugitive slave Anderson to England. The Advertiser says:

It is understood that the next steamer will bring an officer of the Court of the Queen's Bench, charged with the service of a writ of habeas corpus in this case. And it is to be presumed that the administrator of the Government will at once cause the surrender of Anderson to the bearer. But in that case how is he to be taken out of the country at this season? He cannot go through the United States without certainty of capture, and the land route to Halifax is utterly impracticable. If he is, however, bro't to Montreal in the meantime, to await the opening of navigation, the friends of freedom will have an opportunity of bringing him on a writ of habeas corpus before the Superior Court of the district, and its decission will render his remission to England unnecessary, and vindicate the character of our Judges from the reproach brought on it by their brethren at Toronto.

A Horse's Foot.

The human hand has often been taken to illustrate Divine wisdom—and very well. But have you ever examined your horse's foot? It is hardly less curious in its ways. Its parts are somewhat complicated, yet their design is simple and obvious. The hoof is not, as it appears to the careless eye, a mere lump of insensible bone fastened to the leg by a joint. It is made up of a series of thin layers, or leaves, of horn, about five hundred in number, nicely fitted to each other, and forming a lining to the foot itself. Then there are as many more layers, belonging to what is called the "coffin bone," and fitted into this.—These are elastic. Take a quire of paper and insert the leaves one by one, into those of another quire, and you will get some idea of the arrangements of the several layers. Now the weight of the horse rests on as many elastic springs as there are layers in his four feet—about 4,000; and all this is contrived, not only for the easy conveyance of the horse's own body, but whatever burden may be laid on him.

Ruinously Hard Times in Georgia.

The New York Times says:

A gentleman of this city has just returned from a brief visit to Georgia, which would have been extended through the winter but for the uncomfortable condition of things there, as well on the plantations as in the towns. There is an entire absence of specie, or even a good currency, among the people for daily work. Shinplasters are the only mediums of change, and are taken as a matter of absolute necessity. One of the wealthiest of the coast planters a few days since found it necessary to have 50 dollars in specie for specific purposes.—He spent a whole day in Savannah to exchange his convertables and succeeded in getting eight dollars of his business friends.

CURE FOR SMUT IN WHEAT.—A California cure for smut in wheat, is one pound of blue vitrol, disolved in water, sufficient to cover 300 pounds of wheat. Let it remain in soak 12 hours.

This I know to be a sure cure, there, from experience. T. P. T.

Population of Denver City is 3000.

Civil War will be Abolition.

After this prophecy of a conflict, the fatal consequences to Slavery are pictured by the Raleigh *Standard*—a paper which has done good service in North Carolina, fighting the Disunionists, as follows:

If war once break out, it will rage in the interior, on our seacoasts, on the high seas, and on our frontiers. One section will let loose the Indins on another section. Twenty millions of Northern people will at once become our enemies. They will war upon us along a line of three thousand miles, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. One section will call in foreign troops against another section. One Confederacy will humble itself before the powers of Europe to get better commercial terms than the other Confederacies. Meanwhile war will rage. Negro property will cease to be valuable, because the products of slave labor and of all other labor, will be in a great degree cut off from the markets of the world. The negroes will know, too, that the war is waged on their account. They will become restless and turbulent. Heavy taxes will result from these wars. These taxes must be paid mainly out of slave labor. Strong governments will be established, and will bear heavily upon the masses. The masses will at length rise up and destroy everything in their way. State bonds will be repudiated. Banks will break. Widows and orphans will be reduced to beggary.—The sword will wave everywhere paramount to all laws. The whole world outside slave holding States, with slight exceptions, is opposed to slavery; and the whole world, with slave labor thus rendered insecure and comparatively valueless, will take sides with the North against us. The end will be—ABOLITION!"

Remarkable Discovery.

The London *Athenæum* publishes a letter from a correspondent in Jerusalem, dated November 17th, which after referring to the Samaritan researches of Doctor Basilius Levishon, of the Russian Episcopate at Jerusalem says:

"But not the least important part of this subject to be mentioned, is his more recent purchase of MS. vellum Pentateanch of remarkable antiquity. He believes it to have been written during the time of the First Temple in Jerusalem, and his gratitude for the dispensation of Providence which brought this within his reach, partakes of a strong religious character.

The reasons for assigning so remote a date to this precious book are: 1. The extreme reserve with which the principal family in Nablus have guarded it from the knowledge of even their own sect, and the assertion of the priest from whom it was obtained. 2. The fact of its not being divided into chapters or sections of any kind, except as books, such as Genesis, Exodus, &c. 3. The names of several priests found in marginal scraps, about the volume, recording occurrencies connected with its preservation—the names coinciding with the priestly genealogy in his possession. 4. The express statement in a marginal observation that the volume escaped a peril of fire during the time of Zerubbabel in Jerusalem."

Wealth.

Wealth begins in a tight roof that keeps the rain and wind out; in a good pump, that yields you plenty of sweet water; in two suits of clothes, so to change your dress when you are wet; in dry sticks to burn; in a good double wick lamp, and three meals; in a horse, or a locomotive, to cross the land; in a boat to cross the sea; in tools to work with; in books to read; and so in giving on all sides, by tools and auxiliaries, the greatest possible extension to our powers, as if it added feet, and hands, and eyes, and blood, length to the day, and knowledge, and good will.

Wealth is mental; wealth is moral.—The value of a dollar is, to buy just things; a dollar goes on increasing in value with all the genius, and all the virtue of the world. A dollar in a university is worth more than a dollar in a jail; in a temperate, schooled, law-abiding community, than in some sink of crime, where dice, knives, and arsenic are in constant play.

As soon as a stranger is introduced into any company, one of the first questions which all wish to have answered, is, How does that man get his living?—and with reason. He is no whole man until he knows how to earn a blameless livelihood. Society is barbarous until every industrious man can get his living without dishonest custom.—*Emerson's "Conduct of Life."*

When near the close of life, Aaron Burr, conversing with a gentleman, used language like the following:

"When the Constitution was framed I predicted that it would not last fifty years. I was mistaken. It will evidently last longer than that. But I was mistaken only in point of time. The crash will come but not so soon as I thought."

He had a low opinion of the system as a piece of political machinery.

A Chinaman stepped into a jewelry store in San Francisco, and enquired if they had any "consistencies?" On being asked to explain himself, he didn't know what consistency was, but had been told that it was a jewel.

TAYLOR FALLS REPORTER

F. H. PRATT, Editor

OFFICIAL PAPER OF TOWN AND COUNTY

Thursday, Feb. 28, 1861.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. All articles intended for publication must be accompanied with the name of the writer; and all articles on matters of public interest, if the written in a proper spirit, shall receive due attention.

M. C. Tuttle is our authorized agent at St. Paul.—His receipt will be acknowledged by us, until further notice.

☞ Mr J. M. McKee is our authorized agent in Prescott Wis. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the REPORTER.

ROWNS & LANGDON are our authorized agents in Chicago—155 Randolph street.

Who Won Our Freedom.

The archives of the nation show that the New England and Middle States furnished nearly all the men which maintained the contest with Great Britain in the war for independence. North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia owe their deliverance from the British yoke to their *union* with the Northern slave and the New England and middle states.

South Carolina was aware of her weakness, and was the first to act upon the suggestion of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to appoint delegates from the several colonies to meet in New York and form a union to make a united resistance to the execution of the Stamp act, passed by the British Parliament:—This was in the year 1665; and Bancroft the great American historian gives South Carolina the credit of founding the American Union. (See chap. XIV, vol. V, page 293 of Bancroft's History of the United States.)

The following is a list of the soldiers furnished by the thirteen colonies:

Massachusetts	83,162	Virginia	31,596
Connecticut	39,731	Maryland	18,030
N Hampshire	14,596	North Carolina	7,563
Rhode Island	10,187	Celaware	2,694
New York	16,635	South Carolina	2.417
New Jersey	16,780	Georgia	2,079
Pennsylvania	32,649		
Total	213,649	Total	64,298

General Washington made a requisition upon South Carolina for more men, but she replied that she could not furnish them, as a large force was necessary to keep the tories and slaves in subjection. And when Washington suggested that they should arm and equip several regiments of slaves, they replied that, in the first place, it would be dangerous to put arms into the hands of the slaves and in the second place, if any were slain in battle the owners would incur a heavy pecuniary loss, besides the loss of their labor while enlisted.

The Gulf States are unquestionably weak in regard to all the resources necessary to maintain a contest. Nearly all their laborers are slaves, and, therefore, while they have a plenty of men for officers, they are greatly deficient in men to compose large armies. And in case of war, they will require a large portion of their forces to keep the slaves in subjection. Their wealth is chiefly in land and negroes, and they require the proceeds of their annual crops to furnish their families with food and clothing; they have no ship builders, no furnaces to make iron, copper and lead, no manufactories of the *material* of war, and but little money or credit to purchase it.—The fact is, in a contest with the free States they would be as weak as Mexico, and Mexico has no slaves to be kept in subjection. Why, the little State of Massachusetts could raise more money on her bonds on the London Exchange, than the entire fifteen slave States!

NEWS FROM RED RIVER.—We see by the *Pioneeer*, that Henry C. Burbank, returned to that city, on the 14th, from Red River, where he has been most of the winter, arranging business of the Company. He says the Red Lake and Turtle Mountain Indians had returned home, having received orders to that effect, much to their chagrin. There has been very deep snows on the prairies, and it was three feet deep over most of the country. At Georgetown the murcury sank as low as 40 degrees below zero.

Improvements, in the way of hotels, dwellings, mills, warehouses, etc., were going forward at Fort Abercrombie, and Shayenne. Everything was quiet among the Indians.

Kansas.

The latest news from Kansas, is that the Pottawatomie Indians are in a starving condition, and that a delegation of Chiefs had called on Gen. Pomeroy for food for thier people, which has been given them by that gentleman. The Chiefs represented that their horses and cattle were to weak to carry any burden, and that two of their braves had died from want of food.

THERE are, perhaps, no class of men in the West so hardy, industrious and daring, as the St. Croix Lumbermen.—They enter our forests, endure all the hardships of a camp life, explore the unknown wilderness, and tread the winding streams and forest lakes, and gather upon their banks untold riches—they are, in fact the bone and sinew of our wild and new country. And now as Spring approaches, and old King Winter comes down from his throne, they will once more come to greet their fellow men. Already we see them on the move, and every day brings accounts of their success and prosperity.—There has been an immense amount of logs put in this winter, and we are informed that they are of the very best quality. The winter has been a favorable one for lumbering, their having been plenty of snow in the woods, and almost every team has done well. Preparations have already commenced for the Spring work. A team loaded with driving tools, supplies, and a fine new Bateau, started up river on Monday morning last, and others will soon follow. A few weeks more, and then the logs will come down. So three cheers and a *tiger* for the gallant lumbermen of the St. Croix Valley.

READERS:—We asked, and I trust received, an excuse for whatever might appear amiss in our columns, typographically or otherwise, last week; now if you will forbear just this week, we will promise you never again to be caught in such a "scrape."

You are aware, as we told yon last week, that this paper is in charge of the "devil," whose term of office having expired, considers himself responsible to no-body after this issue, and, (sorry to say) is revolving a plan of *tipping* politics *over* and trying the other side.—Now, if Mr. Editor thinks such a state of affairs is to be trifled with, let him go on with his court-*ing*, that's all.

OATS are coming into market quite plentily, and are bringing twenty-five cents per bushel. Corn is also being brought in, in considerable quantities, and sells readily at from 35 to 40 cents per bushel. Farmers bring along your grain, you can find a market here, and can buy your goods as cheap here as any other point on the river.

SUGAR.—The greater portion of the citizens of Chisago County are making extensive preparations for the fast coming spring, in hopes of reaping an abundant reward; and if the weather continues as at present, we feel safe in saying that there will be much more sugar and molases made the coming season than any heretofore.

OUR friend Pierson has returned from Sunrise, where he has been for the past three weeks, and is now prepared to fix anything in the shape of a watch or clock. Those who have tick-less time-pieces, will do well to give him a call.

OUR worthy Marshal, Gonter, is making the hair fly from the unfortunate canines on whom their owners have not paid the tax of one dollar. Gonter is a "dead shot," and we advise dog owners to pay their tax, or keep their dogs out of his way.

FARMERS subscribe for your county paper. We will take produce of all kinds, butter, eggs, wood, and won't object to cash. Now is the time to commence on the second volume, number one can be had if wished.

THE weather continues delightful, and everything seems to be reviving. The spring fever already shows itself in the elastic step, and cheerful faces of our business men. Times are easy, money tight, pine lumber and grain plenty, and locals scarce.

EGGS.—The recent changes in the weather has set all the "biddies" in this region to cackling, and as "a natural consequence," eggs are being brought into market by the bushel. They sell at 12½ cents per dozen. Mullin has any amount of them.

HARPER for March is received, and is a splended number. Everybody should subscribe for Harper. Terms, single copies $3,00, Harper and the REPORTER will be furnished for $4,00. For Club rates see prospectus in another column.

PERSONAL.—Messrs. H. S. Allen, H. Beale, of Wabashaw, and Gold T. Curtis, of Stillwater, have been in town for the past few days. "Happy to see you gentlemen."

THE ice on the river is unsafe, and the travel has once more taken to the *terra firma*. The roads, we are informed, are in good condition.

DON'T forget the Lecture to-morrow (Friday) evening, at the Seminary, by Prof. Edwards. Give him a full house.

Items of News.

GOV. FLOYD, who is now absent in Virginia, has caused the following publication to be made, addressed to the public:

The numerous assaults which have been made upon my character for several weeks past in the newspapers, and which, from their source and nature could not be replied to, have at length culminated in a report from the Committee of the House of Representatives, submitted to that body on the 12th instant.

The report is an *ex parte* arrangement of my official conduct upon *ex parte* testimony, taken in secret in my absence. It is a labored attempt, by innendo to fix upon me some unexpected complicity with a robbery of the government, of which I had no knowledge until about the time it was publicly disclosed; and now that these charges have been put in form, and have emanated from an authoritative source, I pledge myself to meet them by full response, as soon as the report of the committee with the evidence taken by it, has been printed and and can be examined.

[Signed,[JOHN B. FLOYD

13th February, 1861.

Mr. Flopd keeps silent as to his whereabouts, the date mercly reading 13*th February*, 1861. This Mr. Floyd doubtless thinks a necessary precaution against officers with warrants for his arrest.—He says nothing in regard to the various indictments for felony and treason found against him.

ANOTHER monster gun was cast in the Fort Pitt works, Pittsburg, Pa., last week. The "Floyd," the heaviest piece of ordinance, we believe, that the world has ever seen was fifteen inch bore, and forty nine inch diameter at the breach.—Its weight, in the rough, was 78,000 pounds, and, when finished, about 49,000. The gun cast has a twelve inch bore, and the same exterior diameter of the "Floyd," while it is six inches longer, and will weigh, when finished, twenty-five tons. The furnaces were tapped at quarter past twelve, and twenty-four minutes later the mould was filled, and the casting complete. The total amount of metal used in the "run" was 78,100 pounds. The new gun will be named "Union," and will it is believed, throw a ball over six miles. It was cast on the hollow principle, and under the supervision of Mr. Kaye, foreman of the works.

SOME time since two men by the names of York and Crawford, (the latter a cousin of J. Y. Crawford, editor of the Waseca citizen,) went from Waseca co. in this State to Texas; and a few weeks ago we saw it stated that Crawford had been hung. Mr. York has now got back, and is living near Cleveland. We learn that they were both ordered to leave within a certain number of days, on the suspicion of being unsound on the slavery question. York left, but Crawford did not heed the warning, and was consequently hung. Mr. C was a democrat, which would naturally be taken as satisfactory proof that he had no designs on their "institution;" but that was not sufficient—he was from the North—therfore a "damned abolitionist," and must be murdered! Such is this great and glorious Union at the present time. Let us "compromise" with the murderers at once,

It is said that no acceptances were ever issued by the War Department until Floyd introduced his fraudulent system. Most of those out were discounted for nearly the full sum borne on the face of the drafts. Most of the banks of New England and the interior were victimized to greater or less extent, and many Savings Institutions have suffered largely. In many cases Mr. Floyd personally assured the parties that they would be paid at maturity, and that he never accepted for one half the service actually rendered by the contractors. It is stated that Floyd sent, on two occasions, by Adams' Express to New York, sums of fifty thousand and seventy-five thousand dollars on his individual account.

The La Crosse Republican estimates the lumbering operations on the Chippewa the present winter at from seventy to eighty millions—20,000,000 of which will be got out by C. C. Washburn & Co, Black river will produce 80,000,000 feet, and the Republican says if the St. Croix and Wisconsin valleys do as well, the total amount of the four rivers will not be less than 250,000,000. We have not heard the product of the Saint Croix the present winter estimated at less than 80,000,000 feet.

A MELANCHOLY telegraphic paragraph from Washington announces that Gen. Cass is packing up to remove to Detroit, but will remain until after Mr. Lincoln's inaguration; as it will be the last he ever expects to live to see.

THE President has intimated his willigness to sign the House Pacific Railroad bill with the two roads, but if adopted with three will veto it. For Buchanan to do an honest, fair thing, is entirely beyond the reach of possibilities.

AN Illinois exchange says that during the late canvass Mrs. Douglas bet $100 that she would sleep with the next President. She has evidently lost the wager, for we observe that Mrs. Lincoln like a true wife, keeps pretty close to her husband, and will of course take steps to prevent the consummation of any design like that attributed to Mrs. Douglas.

Fitzhugh Ludlow, "they say," eats hasheesh, while Bayard Taylor dreams over the lotus, and the Lelands, of Vanity Fair, smoke cascarilla and santel in their meerschaums. Fred Cozzens, is of the stallwart school, and pulls himself into a phrenzy in a North River wherry,

The Democratic leaders in Washington are making desperate efforts to have the troops under General Scott withdrawn from the Capitol before the 4th of March. The traitors feel dreadfully timid; but the army will remain nevertheless.

Avowed Treason in Louisiana.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Government has official intelligence from the Collector at New Orleans, notifying that duties on goods passing up the river will be collected at New Orleans in behalf of the treasury of Louisiana.—*Telegraph.*

It looks as if Louisiana had been selected to force a collision between the Gulf States and the General Government. Her seizure of the Marine Hospital—an act of brutal inhumanity which would have disgraced barbarians—was an offence rather against christian civilization than the United States. Her seizure of the Mint was a species of robbery, quite legitimate as an act of war, and pardonable as a bold imitation of the examples set by the high officials at Washington. But this assumption of power over the customs—this defiant avowal of her purpose to formally ignore the existence of the Federal Government—is a piece of brazen impudence, and bold defiance, which precludes all idea of a desire for conciliation, and which looks very much like an invitation to fight.

If the story is not exaggerated, no alternative is left but a counter "ccercion" to punish this attempt to "coerce" the General Government into submission to the treason of a rebel State.

We are curious to see how our Northern apologists of treason will treat this declared purpose of Louisiana. Nothing has yet been done by any one of the six States which have seceded for which they have NOT found an apology. And they will find an apology for this.

RELATING TO LOGS AND LUMBER.—We are in receipt of a communication on the above subject, a part of which we publish as follows:—*St. Paul Press.*

"Last winter an act was passed requiring that in order to perfect a lien upon logs, lumber or timber, the men, *before they go into the woods*, must place on record, in the Surveyor General's office, a copy of their contract, together with the mark of the logs on which they are to work, or to be cut on the logs they cut. No Lumberman ever contracts in *writing*, with his men—so that the whole law, practically, is a humbug.

Let the present Legislature pass a law giving the laborer the first lien, and those who furnish supplies the second, upon the logs, timber and lumber, and authorize a sale of the logs within twenty days after the logs come down, by advertisement—by order of any Justice of the Peace before whom the amount due shall be ascertained on giving five days previous notice to the contractor or his agent, giving justice jurisdiction to the full amount of the laborer's services."

[Signed] MANY LUMBERMEN.

Right of Secession as a Condition of Peace.

From the New York Times.

If the Peace Congress expects to secure any general declaration "against coercion," or to procure the recognition of the right of secession, as a condition either of separation or of preserving the Union, it may as well dissolve at once. The Union is not worth preserving on any such terms. A denial of the right of secession, except as a right of revolution, ought to precede any attempt to adjust differences which disturb the peace of the two sections. If we have a government, it must have the power of self-defence. If it has not that power, it is useless to call it a government, or to make any efforts for its preservation.—If the right of secession is recognized or embraced in the present Constitution, it is quite time we had a new one.

Robbery by Bedouins.

Rev. Dr. Leyburn of Philadelphia, one of the editors of "The Presbyterian," while travelling in the valley between the Dead Sea and the River Jordan, in company with Mr. Charles F. Low, formerly of this city, but now of Minnesota, was met by a party of Bedouin Arabs, who after a short consultation with the guides, passed on to the halting place at the ford of the Jordon. The Doctor and his companion also halted there, and, after bathing and selecting souvenirs, prepared to take their departure, when the Bedouins again appeared, reinforced, and made an attack upon the party, who were stripped of every thing in their possession. Mr. Low was stabbed in the face.—*New Hampshire Statesman.*

THE Prescott *Transcript* came to us last week in the shape of a Pictorial Newspaper. Charley guess you spilled your ink.

There is nothing new from Fort Pickens, Pensacola, or from Fort Sumter. They have not been attacked by the Traitors yet.

Journey to Washington.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

RECEPTION IN ALBANY.

ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK CITY.

[The following is a continuation of report in last week's issue.]

ALBANY, Feb. 18.

Train delayed longer than anticipated at Utica. Great joy manifested at the sight of Mr. Lincoln. He returned thanks for his kind reception, and excused himself from speaking.

A hearty welcome also greeted Mr. L. at Little Falls as the train stopped. He was welcomed formally by people of Fonda who turned out en masse. At Amsterdam and at Schenectady large crowds were assembled.

At twenty minutes past two, guns announced the arrival of the train at Albany. A platform had been erected by the Central Railroad Company at Broadway crossing, where the train stopped.

When the engine came in sight, the "Erastus Corning jr.," was handsomely decorated with flags. Loud shouts were sent up by the multitude, which numbered several thousand. Some delays occurred in consequence of the meeting not being on the ground in time, and the crowd vented their impatience in cries of "Come on the platform"—"Get off the cars"—"Show us the rail splitter"—"Trot out Old Abe,"—and similar requests.

At length the 25th Regiment, Colonel Bryan commander, appeared on the ground, and a pathway was opened to the carriages and the platform was cleared. Mr. Lincoln then appeared on the platform amid deafening cheers.

He was cordially welcomed by Mayor Thatcher in behalf of the common council and citizens of Albany. Mr. Lincoln, who appeared pale and worn, replied in a low, but steady voice, as follows:

"MR MAYOR:—I can hardly appropriate to myself the flattering terms in which you communicate the tender of this reception, as personal to myself.—I most gratefully accept the hospitality tendered to me, and will not detain you or the audience with any extended remarks at this time. I presume that in the two or three courses through which I shall have to go, I shall have to repeat somewhat, and will only repeat to you my thanks for this kind reception.

At the close of his brief remarks, the party proceeded at once to carriages, which took their way down Broadway and up State street to the capitol. The whole route was densely crowded with citizens. Across Broadway was hung a strip of canvass, bearing the inscription "Welcome to the capitol of the Empire State—no more compromises." From the windows of the Young Men's Christian Association, was displayed a banner with words, "We will pray for you, the defender of the constitution as it is." At length the capitol was reached and Mr. Lincoln was conducted alone to the executive chamber, where he was introduced to Governor Morgan. After welcoming the President elect, Governor Morgan proceeded with him to the head of the steps of the capitol, where he was greeted with a perfect roar of applause. Mr. Lincoln gazed upon the crowd which filled the park and lined all the trees in sight, in apparent amazement, and turning to Governor Morgan, said:—"Do you think we can make these people hear us?"

Governor Morgan replied by a dubious shake of his head and made one or two ineffectual efforts by waving his hat to still the noise. The din and confusion rendered speeches a dumb show, except to those in the immediate vicinity of the speaker.

After Mr Lincoln's address he was introduced to the State officers, who were assembled to receive him, and was conducted by the Legislative Committee through the double ranks of the 25th regiment, who presented arms to him as he passed to his carriage.

HUDSON, N. Y. Feb. 19.

Mr. Lincoln and suit left Albany at 8 o'clock. He was escorted to the depot by the military. They arrived at Hudson at half past 10 o'clock. The first stoppage was made at Troy, where he was welcomed by the Mayor, to whom Mr. Lincoln briefly responded. Large crowds were assembled at the different stations, saluting the train with cheers and cannon.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

At every station between Albany and this city, some expression of enthusiasm was made, and to-day's journey has been a continuous ovation. At Poughkeepsie an immense concourse of people were assembled. The President was welcomed by the Mayor, and responded, expressing gratification at the immense enthusiasm excited to the man who represented the majority of the nation. This reception like all others emanating from all different portions, indicate the earnest desire on the part of the whole people to pay respect to the Presidential office without regard to political differences. He thanked the audience and bade them farewell.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

The President elect was formally received by Mayor Wood this evening, at the City Hall. The ceremonies took place in the Governor's room at eleven o'clock.

At half past ten a large crowd of persons had assembled in the Park awaiting the arrival of the President elect.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

Mrs Lincoln and children were driven in a carriage to the Astor House. Mr. Lincoln and suite occupied eleven carriages. The streets were packed, but the party had no difficulty in getting through.

The people of Baltimore are making great preparations for Lincoln's reception. A delegation has gone north to meet him.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

Mr. Lincoln visited Barnum's Museum this afternoon, and at night attended the opera. He has declined an invitation to visit Brooklyn. He leaves at 8½ o'clock to-morrow morning, stopping at Jersey City, Newark and Trenton *en route* for Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Vice President Hamlin and lady arrived about six last night, comparitively few persons being on hand to receive him. He entered the Astor House without difficulty, and was conducted to apartments provided for him. After the arrival of the Vice President, dinner was given by G. C. Davidson. There were present among invited guests, Wm. M. Evarts. Thurlow Weed, Dean Richmond, H. G. Raymond, Simeon Draper and a few others.

Mr. Lincoln visited the opera by invitation, while his children were taken to Laura Keene's. Mr. Lincoln only remained till the close of a second act, and then quietly left the theatre without any demonstration About half past twelve a fine serenade was given to Lincoln and Hamlin at the Astor House, by a band of Wide Awakes and other Republican clubs. Mr. Lincoln did not make his appearance, but Mr. Hamlin being called on, made a short speech. Up to a late hour in the evening Mrs. Lincoln and Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin received their friends.

NEWARK, Feb. 21.

Villainous posters were displayed today calling on workmen to attend at the depot on Lincoln's arrival to demonstrate their differences with him. The Republicans have resolved to turn out in calvacade to escort him through the city.

TRENTON, Feb. 20.

The arrangements for the reception of the President elect are completed. Fifty additional police officers have been appointed to preserve order. Mr. Lincoln and suite are expected to arrive about noon with the State Committee. They will be received at the depot by the Mayor and City authorities, and subsequently they will be conducted to the State House. Mr. Lincoln will be introduced to the Senate, and then to the House He will afterwards take dinner at the Tremont House.

NEWARK, Feb. 21.

Mr. Lincoln and suite arrived at the Morris and Essex depot in this city, at half past nine this morning, and was received by a Committee of the Common Council, headed by the Mayor and a deputation of Republicans on horseback.

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to St. Paul.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fort Sumter to be taken.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION,

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

The Quaker City, with Havannah dates to the 15th has arrived. There was continued drouth through out the Island, and the government was about to admit all kinds of vegetables, hay, fish, &c., free of duty, as fears were entertained that the winter supply would be cut off. The Spanish embassador and Gen. Miramon embarked on the 15th, in the war steamer Velasio, for New York, *en route* for Europe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

Mr. E. Kingman, formerly M. C. from South Carolina, read a letter to-day stating positively that Fort Sumter will be taken at whatever cost before the 4th March.

The same letter also states that South Carolina will demand from Montgomery Convention a guarantee of free trade, and that she and other cotton states, will oppose any import duties higher than 6 per cent.

Mr. Brown, late editor of the Constitution, has been deputized by the seceding States to inform the Federal Government of the election of Jefferson Davis. He will not be recognized.

Mr. Lincoln will occupy temporarily the dweling on Franklin Square lately occupied by the South Carolina Commissioners.

Recent proceedings in Montgomery have led the border States to talk of a seperate confederacy for themselves, in case they secede.

Republicans of both Houses are prepared to vote unanimously in favor of a National Convention to settle difficulties.

WASHINGTON Feb. 19.

A strong interest is pressing Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, for a seat in Lincoln's Cabinet.

Gen. Wool is lying dangerously ill with an attack of pneumonia.

The order to Com. Barron to take possession of the San Francisco Navy Yard has been revoked.

In the Peace Congress, Mr. Johnson's amendment concerning the acquisition of new territory, was adopted by a vote of 14 to six, all Southern States excepting Maryland voting no.

Mr. Hooper, of Utah, gave notice today of a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The mail contractors in the seceding States are continually asking whether they will be paid as heretofore, to which the Post Office Department responds affirmative, stating that drafts will be issued to them on the post masters to be paid from the Postal revenue collected within those States.

The Postmaster General has removed the route agent between Grafton and Parkersburg, Virginia, on the ground that he left his business without permission to engage in the secession movments in that State. Several postmasters in Kentucky and Tennessee have been removed for a similar cause.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The Peace Conference will, according to present indications, take a final vote on pending propositions on Friday 22d, Washington's birth-day. For the first time a flag staff has been erected on the War Department building for the display of the national flag.

The select committee of five on the President's message transmitted to Congress January eighth, will make a report to-morrow relative to the stationing of vessels, &c., saying that the defence of the Atlantic coast has been greatly neglected, and concluding with a resolution censuring the Secretary of the Navy, for, as they charge, accepting without delay or inquiry, the resignation of officers who were in arms against the Government when tendering the same.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

The Virginia delegation to-day gave notice that the next movement would be a convention of Southern States, and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, with guarantees, and an invitation to all States to join the Confederacy.

Polic regulations for the inauguration are completed. A large number of Policemen now attend the way trains between Washington and Baltimore, and Baltimore policemen are on duty on the Philadelphia road. The Armstrong court of inquiry is dissolved. Armstrong will only be censured particularly for not having handed over his troops to Lieutenant Slemmer at Fort Pickens.

General Scott stated to-day that he had intelligence from Charleston that Fort Sumter would not be attacked today. It is said the intelligence came from Major Anderson himself.

Per contra.—Government has information that an attack will not be made before the 4th of March.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Virginia Convention.

RICAMOND, Feb. 20.

A large number of resolutions on Federal Relations were offered in the Convention to-day. They generaly express attachment to the Union and a desire for an equitable adjustment, but denounce and declare a purpose to resist coercion.

Others declare for the Union of the South and the safety of the South, and express the right to resume the powers delegated to the government.

The resolution was tabled for raising a committee of inquiry whether any movement, of arms or men, has been made by the general government to any fort or arsenal bordering on Virginia, indicating preparations for attack or coercion.

A resolution for a convention of the border States at Mytheville, the last Thursday in March, was referred.

A resolution cailling on the commissioners to the peace conference for information, whether any settlement acceptable to Virginia is likely to be made, was tabled.

Mr. Crittenden will soon be invited to address the people here on the national subjects, by a large number of prominent men.

A resolution was offered in the convention that any attempt at coercion of the seceded States would be forcibly resisted by Virginia, and referred.

The Michigan resolutions were sent back without comment.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 18.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn on Monday next. The Senate has been at work on the military bill, which was on its third reading to-day. An amendment against coercion was offered, which occupied the day in its discussion. The House is hard at work on the Convention bill. A convention of Wake county to-day nominated as secession candidates to the State convention Messrs. Service and Miller.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 18.

The Commissioners from Mississippi and Louisiana addressed the convention to-day, appealing strongly to Virginia to go with them. They pictured the advantages of such a course, and the danger of remaining with the North.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 18.

J. P. Lindsay, the inventer of the ten shooter. "Young America," left last night for Washington. He was ordered to return by the President of the Fire Arms company. It is supposed he well be censured for the amount of fire arms sold by him to the South.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 18.

The Secession Congres passed an Act admitting free all breadstuffs, provisions and munition or material of war, animals, and agricultural products in the natural state, also, goods, ware and merchandise from the United States if purchased before the first of March, and imported before the 18th of March..

Later from Europe.

GAETA, Feb. 7.—The beseigers have blown up three powder magazines and destroyed the side curtain of the citadel. The garrison had asked an armistice of two days to bury the dead, which was granted.

The Turkish Sultan refuses his assent to the prolongation of the French occupation of Syria.

A commercial crisis is now raging at Galatz.

The Montenegrians are ravaging the villages, and killing men and women, and burning houses.

The Tariff Question South.

From the Savannah Republican.

What would we accomplish by free trade? We could build up on commercial emporiums at the South, for our merchants would travel to the North or to Europe to buy goods just as they do now. The capital now employed in the manufacturing business would be paralyzed, and the prospect of becoming a manufacturing people would be blasted.

Cotton is raised in Georgia, sent to New England to be manufactured, and then returned back to Georgia for consumption. Is not there a tax levied on the consumer equivalent to all the expenses from the time raw material leaves the plantation untill it returns in the shape of manufactured goods? A pound of cotton which sells at ten cents here, in the course of a few months, returns to us as calico probably worth treble the original cost. Who gets the benefit of this increased value of the pound of cotton? Do we at the South? No! and yet this is the effect of free trade.

Should we get through the present revolution, without raising a standing army, or shedding a drop of blood, we shall still be left millions in debt, with a heavy prospective expenditure of organizing the new government and placing the nation in a state of defense. Attempt this under a free trade system, and we shall be the worst taxed people on the face of the globe.

We have always believed that the true policy of the Southern Republic, in the outset of its career, would be a prudently adjusted tariff to pay off her debt, support her government, and protect such branches of industry as are essential to her practical independence. A purely agricultural nation must always be a prudent one. If it should even be a high tariff—and oppose all excess—the money will be spent among our own people, and we shall not have held up before us, as in the times past, the raw head and bloody bones of a "tribute paid to the North."

A REVELATION AND PROPHESY BY THE PROPHET, SEER AND REVELATOR, JOSEPH SMITH, GIVEN DECEMBER 25, 1832.

Verily, thus saith the Lord, concerning the wars that will shortly come to pass, beginning at the rebellion of South Carolina, which will eventually terminate in the death and misery of many souls. The days will come that war will be poured out upon all nations, beginning at that place; for behold, the Southern States will be divided against the Northern States, and the Southern States will call on other nations, even the nation of Great Britain, as it called, and they shall also call upon other nations, in order to defend themselves against other nations; and thus war shall be poured upon all nations. And it shall come to pass, after many days, slaves shall rise up against their masters, who shall be marshaled and disciplined for war. And it shall come to pass also, that the remnants who are left of the land will marshal themselves, and shall become exceeding angry, and shall vex the Gentiles with a sore vexation; and thus, with the sword, and by bloodshed, the inhabitants of the earth shall mourn; and with famine, and plague, and earthquakes; and the thunder of Heaven, and the fierce and vivid lightning also, shall the inhabitants of the earth be made to feel the wrath, and indignation, and chastening hand of an Almighty God, until the consummation decreed hath made a full end of all nations; that the cry of the Saints, and of the blood of the Saints shall cease to come up into the ears of the Lord of Sabboeth from the earth, to be avenged of their enemies. Wherefore, stand ye in holy places, and be not moved until the day of the Lord come; for behold it cometh quickly, saith the Lord. Amen.

The News.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.

A committee of councils and citizens are engaged in making preparations for the reception of Mr. Lincoln on Thursday afternoon, and on his arrival at the depot he will be greeted by a salute.—He will be escorted through the principal streets by a concourse of citizens to the Continental Hotel, where a grand display of fire works will take place, as also a reception in the evening. At sunrise on the morning of the 22d, Mr. Lincoln will be invited to raise a flag displaying thirty-four stars over Independence Hall. The Pennsylvania Railroad company are making extensive arrangements for his conduct on the 22d February, on which day there will be a grand military display.

MADISON, Feb. 18.

Carl Schurz this evening addressed the Republican caucus of members of the Legislature, in favor of making our Republican delegation in Congress Commissioners to the Peace Convention.—The caucus is now discussing the proposition to that effect, with the names of Schurz and Governor Randall added, which will probably prevail.

From California.

FT. KEARNEY, Feb. 18.

We have San Francisco dates to the 2d. The Legislature had done nothing important yet. The Douglas Democrats have not succeeded in effecting a caucus.

There are again rumors of secret movement towards forming a Pacific Republic. The Federal employees at the Island navy yard have received no pay for several weeks, and all that could be spared have been discharged.

Maryland Convention.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.

The Maryland Convention adopted a series of resolutions in favor of calling a State Convention, and in view of an understanding that Gov. Hicks is disposed to call a Convention in the event of the failure of the Peace Conference.

PEACE CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

Nothing decisive occurred in the Peace Congress to-day. Indications still are that the majority report will be adopted by a close vote. The proposition for a National convention is, however, gaining ground.

Jefferson Davis' Inaugral speech is bitterly denounced by a border State man.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices reported without amendment House bill discontinuing mail service in South Carolina.

Members of the House are proposing a bill authorizing the President to receive loans, and issue upon bonds—payment limited to thirty days.

Sensation Telegram.

NEBRASKA CITY, Feb. 19.

Old Fort Kearney was taken possesion of last night by a party of secessionists, and this morning the Palmetto flag waves over the fortress, bearing the motto "Southern Rights." Great excitement prevails, and efforts are being made to take the fort by the Union party.

LATER.—An attack was made on old Fort Kearney this morning at 10 o'clock and amid great excitement the Palmetto flag was torn down and the stars and stripes raised in its place.

LATER.—It has been discovered that the secession flag was raised by some half-breeds, who lived in the Fort. The flag was a rough concern, being an old shirt.

FORT GIBSON.—The following has been handed us for insertion:

A paragraph is going the rounds of the papers that the Cherokee Indians have taken possession of Fort Gibson. This is a very good joke, but is doing mischief among certain parties, and may opperate to the injury of the Cherokees. Fort Gibson was abandoned by the United States some three years ago, and turned over to the Cherokee people.—They have ever since been in possession, and have disposed of it, by lots, to individuals. No troops have been quartered there for four years.—*National Intelligencer.*

GRATIS.—Gratis! It is the voice of nature, speaking from the fullness of her large heart. The world is written all over the blue heaven; the health giving air whispers it about us; it rides the sun beam (save when statesmen put a pane 'twixt us and it); the lark trills it high up in the skyey dome; the little wayside flower breathes gratis from its pinkey mouth; the bright brook murmurs it; it is written in the harvest moon. And yet, how rarely do we seize the happiness because, forsooth it is a joy gratis!—*Jerrold.*

The Vice President Elect.

BANGOR, Feb. 18.—Vice President Hamlin and lady left this afternoon, en route for Washington. He will arrive at Boston this evening and leave for the West to-morrow morning.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin and lady arrived here this evening at half-past 7. He at once proceeded to the hotel, where they remain to-night. Mr. H. will leave for New York via Worcester, to-morrow at half-past 8 A. M.

Missouri For the Union.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.

Missouri has gone overwhelmingly for the Union. Probably there will not be ten secessionists in the Convention. The average majority for the Union ticket in this county is little over 4,000.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, Feb 18.

Flour five cents better. Wheat one cent better with middling export demand The firmness of freights checks the export demand.

Wanted.

Immediately, a steady, intelligent boy, 15 or 18 years old, to learn the printing business. Inquire at this office.

Chisago Seminary.

THE next Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, March 18th, and continue twelve weeks. The District School will commence at the same time and place, under the care of Mrs. A. L. Edwards.

Those residing in the Taylor Falls Scoool District are entitled to free tuition in the ordinary English branches, as prescribed by law.

The Terms of tuition for the Seminary will be as follows:

Common English branches	$4,00
Higher " "	$6,00
Languages	$8.00
Primary Department	$2.00

Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.

E. E. EDWARDS,
Principal.

Smith & Whitings,

MERCHANTS
AND
General Traders.
ALSO DEALERS IN
LOGS AND LUMBER.
Constant on hand
SEASONED DRESSED SIDING
AND
FLOORINGS.
NO. 7, FIRST STREET.
n1-1y

Lumber.

ASSORTED qualities kept on hand and for sale at reduced prics, at the Chisago mills. W. H.C. FOLSO.

New Advertisements.

I have always considered advertising liberally and long, to be the great medium of success in business and prelude to wealth. And I have made it an invariable rule, too, to advertise in the dullest times, long experience having taught me that money thus spent is well laid out; as by keeping my business continually before the public, it has secured me many sales that I would otherwise have lost.—STEPHEN GIRARD.

Mortgage Sale.

NAMES OF MORTGAGORS.—James G. Caldwell and Frances M. Caldwell his wife.
RESIDENCE OF MORTGAGORS.—St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota.
NAME OF MORTGAGEE.—Ebenezer Miller.
RESIDENCE OF MORTGAGEE.—St. Raul, Ramsey County. Minnesota.
MORTGAGE DATED.—July 22d A. D. 1856.
MORTGAGE RECORDED.—August 6th, A. D. 1856, at 9 o'clock A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds of Chisago County, Minnesota, in book 'A' of Mortgages on pages 304 and 305.

DESCRIPTION OF MORTGAGED PREMISES.—All of the tracts pieces or parcels of land lying and being in the County of Chisago and Territory (now State) of Minnesota, described as follows, to wit: The West half of the south west quarter and the north west quarter of section number thirty one [31] and north half of the north east quarter and the west half of the north west quarter and the north east quarter of the north west quarter and the west half of the south west quarter, and the south east quarter of south west quarter of section number thirty [30] all in township number thirty-five [35] north of range number twenty [20] west, also the south east quarter and the north west quarter of section number twenty five [25] and the south west quarter of section number twenty four [24] and the north half of section number thirty five [35] and the west half of section and the south half of the north east quarter of section number twenty six [26] all in township number thirty five [35] north of range number twenty one [21] west of the 4th meridian, containing seventeen hundred and twelve and sixty four hundredths acres according to government survey.

Two promisory notes secured by said Mortgage,—made July 22d 1856 by James G. Caldwell and dated that day—one for the sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty three and thirty four hundredths dollars payable on or before two years from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of twenty five per cent, payable annually, the other of the said notes is for the sum of one thousand six hundred and sixty six and sixty six hundredths dollars payable on or before three years from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of twenty five per cent per annum payable annually, both of the said notes payable to the order of said Ebenezer Miller at the Banking House of Parker and Winslow in St Paul.

Amount claimed to be due upon said mortgage at the date of this notice is the sum of $8160.11 there having been paid and endorsed on the note for $3333.34 the sum of $480 on the 22d day of July 1858, and on the 1st day of December 1858, the sum of $57,00.

Default having been made in the payment of the said sum of money due upon the said mortgage, and no proceedings at law or in Equity having been instituted to recover the said mortgage debt or any part thereof; except a suit in the District Court of the second Judicial District county of Ramsey, Min, bro't by the said Ebenezer Miller against the said James G. Caldwell to recover the amount of interest due on said notes July 25th, 1857.

In which said suit judgment was recovered and entered in said court against said Caldwell on the 3d day of September, 1857 for the sum of $1,273.83 upon which said judgement execution was duly issued and has been returned wholly unsatisfied and unpaid.

Said mortgage and the notes thereby secured and the judgement herein mentioned was duly sold, assigned and transferred, by the said Ebenezer Miller to Horatio N. Miller of Pennsylvania on the 8th day of February A. D., 1860, which said assignment of mortgage was duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Chisago County on the 14th day of February 1860 at 6 o'clock P. M., in Book 'C' of mortgages on pages 301 and 302.

Now therefore notice is hereby given that the said mortgage will be foreclosed and that the said mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the amount due on said mortgage, together with all legal costs, taxes, charges, will by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained and pursuant to the provisions of the statutes in such cases made and provided, be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds of Chisago County at Taylors Falls on Saturday the 13th day of April 1861 at 10 o'clock, A. M. of that day to pay the amount due on said mortgage, costs and taxes.

HORATIO N. MILLER
Assignee of Mortgage.

JOHN B. BRISBIN,
Attorney.
Dated St. Paul Feb 16th 1861.
v2-n1-7t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court, for the First Judicial District, of the State of Minnesota, in and for Chisago county, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said Court on the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1858, in an action wherein William H. C. Folsom is Plaintiff, and James P. Greves is Defendant, in favor of said Plaintiff and against said Defendant, for the sum of Nine Hundred and Eleven Dollars and forty-three cents, and interest from rendition. I have on this eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1861, levied upon the property of the above named Defendant, the following described real estate, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to wit:—

Lots two, (2) three, (3) and four, (4) in section two, (2) Lots one (1) and two, (2) in section ten, (10) Lots one (1) and two, (2) in section eleven, [11] Lots three [3] and four [4] in section fifteen, [15] Lots two, [2] three [3] and four, [4] in section eighteen, [18] Lot two, (2) in section nineteen, [19] Lots one, [1] and two. [2] in section twenty [20], the north half of the north east quarter of section twenty. [20] Lots three [3] and four, [4] in section twenty one, ‖21‖ the north west quarter of the north west quarter of section twenty one, ‖21‖ all in township forty-one, ‖41‖ range sixteen also the undivided one half part of Lots four ‖4‖ and five ‖5‖ in section thirty five ‖35‖ township forty ‖40‖ range nineteen, [19] the same lying and being in the county of Pine and State of Minnesota.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that on Saturday, the twentieth day of April A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of the Register Deeds of Pine County, I shall sell at public auction the said real property to the highest bidder, for cash, according to the statute in such case made and provided, to satisfy the said judgment and execution, with interest and costs thereon.

Dated this the 18th day of February, A. D. 1861.

J. D. BALLARD.
2-n1-7 Sheriff of Cihsago County.

LATH and Lumber given in exchange for flour, wheat, oats and pork.
W. H. C FOLSOM

Special Notices.

Dr. Christie's
AGUE BALSAM!

It is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all the malarious Diseases incident to this climate.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never been known to fail where the directions have been strictly followed.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a purely vedgetable compound, containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature.

DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has attained its immense popularity through its own merits, its great power in curing diseases, its singular harmlessness, and freedom from hurtful ingredients. It can be taken by the helpless infant, vigorous youth and feeble age ever without injury, and always with benefit.

We append a certificate from Dr. Lawrence Reid, one of the most scientific Chemists in the United States:

NEW YORK, Aug. 22, 1855.

I have analyzed Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam, and certify that it contains neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, Strychnine, nor any Mineral or Poisonous substance.

From my knowledge of its ingredients, I consider it a safe and excellent preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague, and that it will not prove injurious to the constitution.

LAWRENCE REID
Prof. of Chemistry.

Michael Gonter,

DEALER IN
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware,

A GOOD assortment constantly on hand and made to order from the best of stock, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Jobbing attended to with punctuality and dispatch, at prices to suit the times.

Particular attention paid to tin roofing and guttering.

Two cents per pound paid for rags and 10 cents do for old copper.
20 52

LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS,

M. C. TUTTLE,
Third Street, Over Express Office.
ST. PAUL, MIN.

This is the only establishment west of Chicago where

Life Size Photographs

Are or Can be Made.

Having secured the services of a FIRST CLASS ARTIST, I am prepared to make Photographs from miniature to life size, either plain or in oil.

Persons having daguerreotypes or ambrotypes of deceased friends can have them enlarged and colored to life

Pictures of all kinds made in the most approved style. Leather pictures and ambrotypes made for FIFTY CENTS.

Stock and apparatus furnished to country operators on the most reasonable terms

For Cash.
22 1y

Commissioners Notice.

IN matter of the estate of John Abrahamson, late of Chisago county, deceased.

Whereas, L. K. Stannard, Judge of Probate, of the county of Chisago, State of Minnesota, by his commission to us directed, dated at Taylors Falls, in said county, January 10th, 1861, appointing the undersigned commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands against the estate of the said deceased, and limited the time for such purpose to the 10th day of July 1861.

Therefore notice is hereby given, that we the said Commissioners, have appointed the 9th day of March and the 11th day of May A D 1861, between the hours of 9 o'clock A M and 4 o'clock P M of each of said days, to attend to the duties of their appointment at the residence of Daniel Larsons (former residence of deceased.)

OTTO WALLMARK.
JOH'S HELIN, Com's.
Dated January 23th, 1861. n51 4t

W. H. C. Folsom,

DEALER IN
Real Estate,
TAYLOR FALLS, MN.

A CHOICE selection of farming lands always on hand which will be sold on the most reasonable terms to those wishing to make permanent homes.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1y

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

Stillwater & St. Croix Falls
MAIL AND STAGE LINE!

ON and after Tuesday, November 13th 1860, the subscriber will run a tri-weekly Stage from Stillwater to St. Croix Falls (carrying the U. S. Mail), in the following manner: Leaving Stillwater every Tuesday and Friday and returning every Wednesday and Saturday. Having put on good Teams and good covered Hacks, passengers and baggage will be carried on reasonable terms.
n-40-tf E. B. WHITCHER.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Thompson & Jones, was dissolved on the 14th of January, by mutual consent.

J. H. THOMPSON,
A. H. JONES.
Osceola, Feb. 7th, 1861. n52 4t

Notice.

TO be sold by Auction at the villiage of Osceola on the 20 day of Feb., at the house of G. F. Hilton, the Household furniture, 2 Cows, one House and lot and lots, all in the villiage of Osceola. The sale to commence at ½ past 10 o'clock A. M.

G. F. HILTON.

Dr. Guysott's Improved
EXTRACT OF
Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla,
WILL CURE WITHOUT FAIL.

Scrofula or King's evil, cancers, tumors, eruptions of the skin, erysipelas, chronic sore eyes, ringworm or tetter, scald heads, rheumatism, pains in the bones and joints, old sores and ulcers, swelling of the glands, syphilis dyspepsia, salt rheum, diseases of the kidneys, loss of appetite, disease arising from the use of mercury, pain in the side and shoulder, general debility, dropsy, jaundice, lumbago, &c.

YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA.

The following case of Benjamin Hughes, is one of the most astonishing on record After forty years' sickness, two years excruciating torment the amputation of one leg and the body and limbs almost a mass of eating, putrifying, discharging ulcers, to be cured by eight bottles of Guysott's Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla, is almost miraculous.

READ THE CERTIFICATE.

TALLAPOOSA CO., ALA., Jan. 2

DR GUYSOTT—Dear Sir:—I have been afflicted for forty years with eruptions on my legs and feet. In 1848 they got so bad that I had to go on crutches, and in 1850 I had one leg amputated above the knee in about 9 months after my leg broke out in large eating and running sores, from my knee to my foot, and discharged a great deal of offensive matter. My groin also broke out in large piles, which discharged much offensive matter, and at the same time my left arm had broke out in large running sores nearly to my elbow

The misery that I have suffered for the last two years I cannot describe to you. I was in such agony that I never rested day or night. I was given up to die, and by the help of God I had made preparation for death, and had had pointed out to my family the place where to bury my remains

In October last my son brought me one of your bottle wrappers I read it and found a record of some wonderful cures performed by your EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA. I sent and got two bottles of it, and commenced taking it. In two weeks, to my great astonishment, my sores all became easy, and I could sleep all night, a thing I had not done in two years. When I had taken six bottles, my sores were all healed My sores got well as if by enchantment. I have now used in all eight bottles of your EXTRACT OF YELLOW DOCK AND SARSAPARILLA, and I now consider myself well I am at a loss for terms to set forth the worth of this medicine, or to express my gratitude for what it has done for me I must call it the savior of man from misery while living upon earth.

BENJAMIN HUGHES.

Quart bottles, $1 per bottle—six bottles for $5.
JOHN PARK.
Cincinnati, O

IT IS A FIXED FACT!
CONSUMPTION
CAN BE CURED.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

SIR James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and one of the most learned and skillful men of the age, in his treatise on Consumption, says: "That Pulmonary Consumption admits of a cure, is no longer a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec, and other modern pathologists." Dr Carswell, who investigated such matters as thoroughly as any other man, says: "Pathological Anatomy has, perhaps, never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of tubercular pythisis (pulmonary consumption).

It is not a Fiction.

These statements are made by men who have demonstrated what they say time after time, in the crowded hospital and truth telling Dissecting room They are from men who could have no possible motive for publishing what is untrue, or emblazoning falsehoods.

THE REMEDY WHICH WE OFFER,

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

Has cured hundreds of cases of

Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c., & any of them after Every Known Remedy had Failed to Reach the Disease

Do not procrastinate, but make use of Wistar's Balsam, and live healthy and happy

Sold by JOHN D. PARK, Proprietor, Cincinnati, Ohio. For sale in Taylor Falls by GEO. W. SEYMOUR, and by Druggists in every town in the State 22-3m

SHOE
—AND—
LEATHER
EXCHANGE,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF MAIN AND CHESTNUT STREETS,

Stillwater, Minnesota.

The Subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully announces to the citizens of the St. Croix Valley that he is prepared to make to order.

Everything
In the Boot & Shoe Line,

Equal in style to any of the Eastern cities.

Special Care taken with Repairing

Also keeps on hand an assortment of
LEATHER,
Which he will sell as low as any House in the State!

Cash Paid for Hides!

20 1y Z. E. BINNS.

Sunrise House.

SUNRISE CITY - - - - MINNESOTA,
N. F. Taylor Proprietor.

THE above house is comfortably furnished and no pains will be spared to make the stay of travelers pleasant in every particular. There is a good stable attached to the premises, with careful ostlers always in attendence.
n 41-6 m

Notice.

In pursuance of Chapter III, Section 22 of the general laws of the State of Minnesota of 1860, Notice is hereby given, that the rate of Taxation on each one hundred dollars valuation, and also the total amounts levied in Pine County for the year 1860, is as follows:

	RATE. C. M.	AM'T TAX. D. C.
For support State Gov'mt	40 00	1669 34
For defraying Co. expenses	20 00	834 67
For support of State common schools	10 00	417 34
For building and repairing roads	80 00	3338 69
Total	150 00	6260 04

And Notice is further given, that in accordance with Section 35 of said chapter, if any person shall fail to pay the Taxes charged to him or them by the first day of February next after the same become due, such persons will be charged with five per centum thereon, for the use of the County.

ADOLPOH. MUNCH,
County Treasurer of Pine County.
no 45-4w

Furniture! Furniture!!

THOMPSON & JONES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Furniture & Upholstery.

HAVING the best water power that is to be found in this upper country, with new and improved machinery, together with a variety of new patterns, we are prepared to furnish the trade with everything in our line at prices that cannot fail of giving satisfaction. We can manufacture to order upon the shortest notice,

SECRETARIES & BOOK CASES,

Bureaus and Desks,

DIVAN, OTTOMANS, TETE-TE-TETES,

Lounges, Lounge Beds,

WHATNOTS, TEA POYS,

Enclosed Washstands,

Common Washstands, Childrens' Cribs,

Extension Tables,

COMMON AND FANCY STANDS,

Centre Tables,

CARD TABLES, DRESSING TABLES,

Work Tables, Dining Tables,

FRENCH BEDSTEADS,

Cottage Bedsteads, Common Do.

TRUNDLE BEDS, CHAIRS,

Settees, Stools, Etc.,

We will also manufacture to order, Enameled Furniture, ornamented with Flowers and stripes.

Also, we have on hand and are manufacturing sash, doors and blinds all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought at any establishment in the Northwest.

Plaining, Matching, Scroll Sawing, etc., done to order at short notice.

Thompson & Jones,
OSCEOLA MILLS, WISCONSIN.
June 1, 1860. 18 y

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having this day entered into a co-partnership in the

CARPENTER & JOINER BUSINESS,

are prepared to take

BUILDING CONTRACTS,

and furnish

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS,

with estimates of cost, at

LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES.

Sash, doors and blinds furnished on the most

REASONABLE TERMS.

Are also ready to make all kinds of

Cabinet Work

to order.

COFFINS FURNISHED

On shortest notice.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Shop on

GOVERNMENT STREET,

A few rods west of the Folsom House.

Guard & Whitney.
Taylor Falls, Jan 1, 1861. n47 1y

Attention Everybody!

WM. YEO,
At the St. Croix Grist Mill,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of the very best brands of family flour in sacks, that cannot be surpassed by any foreign importation. He can also furnish, at the shortest notice, the best quality of corn meal and rye flour for table use. Always in store, wheat, rye, barley, corn, oats, and shorts, which he will dispose of cheap for cash. 24-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ON account of our connection with an extensive Shoe House at Boston, we are selling Boots and Shoes to

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

as low as they can obtain them in

NEW YORK,
CHICAGO OR
ST. LOUIS.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.,
THIRD STREET, - - - - ST PAUL, MIN.

Samuel Pierson,
Practical Watchmaker,
Cor. First and Bench Sts.,
(OPPOSITE CHISAGO HOUSE)
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired, and warranted. n-40-1y

Mortgage Sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
COUNTY OF CHISAGO, }

Default has been made in the payment of the money secured to be paid by that certain mortgage, executed by Petter Petterson as mortgagor, to Charles S. Samuel as mortgagee, dated the 9th day of October. A. D. 1857, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in said county on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1857. at 4 o'clock P M, in Book 'B' of mortgages on pages 347 and 348.

The amount by said mortgage secured to be paid and now remaining due and unpaid thereon, is one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and fifty-one cents ($198.51) and no suit or other proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the premises mentioned and described in said mortgage, to wit: Lots number one and two in section eight; lot number five in section nine: lots numbered one and two in section seventeen; lot number four and the south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section nine, all in township thirty-three, north of range twenty west, situated in said county of Chisago, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the 'Chisago House' in the town of Taylors Falls in said county, on the 23d day of March A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid with interest then due, with twenty-five dollars Attorney's fees, stipulated in said mortgage, and the expenses of foreclosure and sale.

CHARLES S. SAMUEL,
Mortgagee.

W. H. BURT,
Att'y for Mortgagee.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 5th, 1861. n51 7t

Mortgage Sale.

State of Minnesota, } ss
County of Chisago, }

Default has been made in the payment of the money secured to be paid by that certain mortgage executed by Johanes Jonsson and Engre Jonsson, his wife, as mortgagors to Charles S. Samuel as mortgagee, dated the 22d day of January, A. D. 1858, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in said county on the 22d day of January A. D. 1858, at half past four o'clock P M, in Book 'B' of mortgages on pages 485 and 486.

The amount by said mortgage, secured to be paid, and now remaining due and unpaid thereon, is one hundred and fifty dollars and thirty-three cents ($150.33) and no suit or other proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such cases made and provided, the premises mentioned and described in said mortgage, to wit: The north half of the north-east quarter of section seventeen, (17) in township thirty-three (33) north, of range nineteen (19) west, situated in the said county of Chisago, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of the 'Chisago House,' in the town of Taylors Falls, in the said county, above mentioned, on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, to pay and satisfy the debt aforesaid, with interest then due, and the expenses of foreclosure and sale

CHARLES S. SAMUEL
Mortgagee.

W. H. BURT,
Att'y for Mortgagee.
Taylor Falls Feb. 5th, 1861. n51 7t

PROSPECTUS OF THE
St. Paul Weekly Press.

INDUCEMENTS TO SUBSCRIBE.

Two Dollars will pay for the St. Paul Weekly Press for One Year.

In order to increase the circulation of the Saint Paul Weekly Press, we have concluded to make the following liberal rates to clubs, which, we trust, will place the paper in the hands of every reader in the State

The current six months will embrace the proceedings of Congress, the next Legislature of Minnesota, and the history of the alarming crisis now agitating the public mind and threatening the stability of the Union

Our arrangements are such as will enable us to give all the news by Telegraph, as full, complete, and as early as any other paper in the city; a consideration which, in this hour of National peril, when the Union is threatened with destruction, and civil war likely to be precipitated upon the country, should give the paper an extensive circulation

The Press will contain all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, correspondence from Washington and from all parts of Minnesota.

The miscellaneous, editorial and news departments will receive special attention, and, in all respects, the effort will be made to establish the character of the Press as a first class news paper.

Special and particular attention will be given to reporting the proceedings of our State Legislature, a department of the paper in which every tax payer of the State will be particularly interested.

We shall endeavor to make the Press worthy the support of our friends, and the party, in all portions of the State.

In politics, the Press will be Republican, and, with all the ability it can command, will advocate the cardinal principles of the Republican party as laid down in the Chicago Platform, on which the last Presidential campaign was so gloriously fought and won. We enter upon the publication of the Press with an honest intention to promote the best interests of the Republican party, both State and National, and in the discussion of National politics we shall never be swerved from patriotic duty by any pressure of local interest, or by the dictation of any man, clique or faction

3 copies six months to one address, $2,00; 3 do with each subscriber's address, $3,80; 5 do to one address, $5; 6; 5 do with each subscriber's address $3,50; 7 do to one address, $4,00; 7 do with each subscriber's address $4,50; 10 do to one address, $5,00; 10 do with each subscriber's address, 6,00. 3 copies one year to one address $4,00; 3 do with each subscriber's address, 4,50; 5 do to one address, 6,00; 5 do with each subscriber's address, 8,00; 7 do to one address, 8,00; 7 do with each subscriber's address 9,00 10 do to one address, 10,00; 10 do with each subscriber's address, 11,00; 20 do to one address, 20,00; 20 do with address of each subscriber, $21.00.

This will bring the Press down to about the mere cost of paper and press work, and will require a large list to meet the expense, and we trust the friends of the paper will make such an effort as will give the St. Paul Weekly Press an extensive circulation

Address PRESS PRINTING COMPANY,
at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Chisago House,
TAYLOR FALLS - - MINNESOTA,
M. J. WEBB, Proprietor.
(Corner of Bench and First Streets)

THIS hotel is well fitted up and affords the best of accommodations. The tables are at all times furnished with the best the market affords, and no pains or expense will be spared to render guests comfortable. Meals prepared on the shortest notice.

A good stable is also attached to the house, with careful and attentive ostlers, so that beast, as well as man, will receive good care.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23, 1860. n1-1y

S. C. WHITCHER,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.
CORNER OF FOURTH & ROBERT STREETS,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Can supply Pleasure Parties and others with the best of Livery, on short notice and on reasonable terms.

Horses boarded by the day or week.
28-1y-w

CITY BREWERY,
TAYLOR FALLS, - - - MINNESOTA.

The proprietors take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have a first class Brewery in full operation, where can always be found good Lager, Small Beer, and Ale.

All orders promptly attended to. Brewery in the rear of the Chisago House.

SCHOTTMULLER & BROTHER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. D. Ballard,
SHERIFF OF CHISAGO COUNTY.

OFFICE at the County Buildings, on Basa street, Taylor Falls, Minnesota. n-1y

L. B. Smith, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon.
Taylor Falls, Minnesota.

OFFICE and Residence on the corner of Government and First streets. n1-y

J. J. Spengler,
Merchant Tailor,
Bench St., Taylor Falls.

ALL orders for work promptly attended to. A good assortment of cloths kept constantly on hand. All work warranted. y1-1

Stannard & Setzer,
Attorney's & Counsellor's
AT LAW,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINN.

WILL also attend to the payment of taxes for non-residents, in the counties of Chisago and Pine, Minnesota, and the county of Polk, Wisconsin.

M. A. DOWLING,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
OSCEOLA, WISCONSIN.

WILL attend to paying taxes for non-residents, furnishing abstracts of titles, &c.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Hon N. C. D. Taylor,	Taylor Falls, Min.
Hon W. H. C. Folsom,	" "
Hon R. C. Murphy,	St. Croix Falls, Wis.
Hon. H. M. Rice,	Washington, D. C.
Hon. S. Nelson,	Stillwater, Min.
Hon. T. M. Fullerton,	"
Hon. G. L. Becker,	St. Paul "
Samuel Register, Esq.,	Dover, Delaware

EDWARD H. WOOD,
Attorney at Law and Notary Public,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MINNESOTA.

PROMPT and especial attention given to collections and remittances.

REFERENCE IS GIVEN TO

Ex-Gov. Gorman,	St. Paul,
Hon. Jas. M. Cavanaugh,	Chatfield,
Gen. James. Shields,	Faribault,
Hon. W. W. Phelps,	Red Wing,
Hon. George L. Becker,	St. Paul.

n1-1y.

J. C. Button,
Attorney at Law,
—AND—
General Land Agent.

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the counties of St. Croix, Polk, Pierce, Burnette, and all collections promptly attended to. Office at Osceola, Wis. n2-1y

Chisago Seminary.

THE Winter Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, December 10th, 1860.

Terms of tuition:
Common English branches.........$4,00
Higher " " $6,00
Languages $8,00
Primary Department.........$2,00
Extra charges for Ornamental branches and music.
Rev. E. E. Edwards—late of Lamont Seminary, Ill. Professor of Languages.
A. A. YORK, Principal,
MRS. A. A. YORK, Preceptress.
Nov. 28, 1860. 41-3m

HONEY, THE BEST OF HONEY!

I have a valuable recipe for making Honey, which I will send to any person upon the receipt of 50 cents—we make and use it in our family at half the cost, and consider it as good as the best article of genuine bee made Honey, "from which it cannot be told." Any person who will make and sell it can clear from $2 to $3 a day—it only requires four articles to make it, and they can be had at any store for 50 cents. Every family may have this delightful luxury or any lady can make it in fifteen minutes at any time. Three cent postage stamps as good as money.

The Pulaski Times, published at Hawkinsville, Georgia, of Thursday, March 3d, says: Dr. R. Smith, of this county, presents us with a beautiful article of Honey, equal, if not superior to anything we ever saw. The Honey is manufactured by Mrs. Smith, according to the directions given in a recipe, which she purchased of Dr J. P. Creager, Baltimore City Md. Any person can get this receipt for making honey, and be independent of the honey-bee, by writing, with 50 cents inclosed, to
DR. J. P. CREAGER,
No. 558 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

WHY IS LABOR HARD WHEN WASHING?
We have a Chemical Process.

For Cleaning Clothes, by the use of which the clothes can be washed very clean without boiling and with very little rubbing. By this method much hard labor is saved. The washing can be done in half the time, and the clothes are very white and clean and last longer, for they are not worn out by rubbing as by the old way of washing by machines, &c. The articles used cost but little, and are easy to obtain. I mail the recipe to order, postage paid, upon the receipt of 50 cents; three cent postage stamps as good as money. Address
J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore, Md.

☞ If you really want something nice, do not miss the HONEY OR WASHING RECEIPT, for they are all I claim for them and they should be in every family.
Oct 11, 1860 no34-8m.

THE GREAT FEMALE PILL!

DR. J. P. CREAGER, is the General Agent, Wholesale & Retail, for Dr. "Wheating's" Celebrated Female Pills.—These Pills are truly valuable for Ladies, for they will restore monthly courses where they may stop from any cause whatsoever. They never have failed in any case where the directions around the box containing the Pills have been strictly followed. Indeed, there has no case of failure ever come to our knowledge. Being purely vegetable they are perfectly safe. Single box mailed to order, postage paid, upon the receipt of one dollar, by
J. P. CREAGER,
Baltimore City, Md.

GOOD NEWS FOR LADIES!

ANY Lady who will send her address to Mrs. E. CREAGER, Baltimore, Md., with three three-penny postage stamps included, will receive by return mail, something of importance to her.

"Woman know thyself and be happy."

DR. CREAGER is the Sole Agent for DR. WINDERS' Celebrated Matrimonial "series," 3 Books, No. 1. "A Book for Young Men designed to prepare them for Female Society." No. 2, "Errors in Courtship." No. 3, "Reproductive Control," either of which will be mailed to order, post-paid upon receipt of 25 cts.

LAND WARANTS.
LAND WARANTS,

ALL sizes on hand and for sale by
AUGUSTUS GAYLORD.
St. Croix, Wisconsin. 42 3m

Lumber.

ASSORTED qualities kept on hand and for sale at reduced prices, at the Chisago mills. W. H.C. FOLSO.

Arthur's Home Magazine for 1861.

With the December number, the publishers of the HOME MAGAZINE announced their purpose to give additional value an interest to the work during 1861. Heretofore they have endeavored to make the literary portion of their magizine, as it should be in all magazines, the most attractive portion; to hold their readers by the magnetism of mind upon mind, and while thus holding them strongly interested, to give moral power as well as intellectual pleasure. In a still higher degree will they aim to impart this quality to the "Home Magazine." Additional literary aid, of the right character, will be secured during the year, and the editors will, as heretofore, be in constant communication with readers, giving them the best products of their minds.

The publishers do not claim for the "Home Magazine" anything but what its constant readers will admit, when they say that it is more peculiarly adapted to serve good ends in American families, than any other similar work. This being so, they fairly ask from all who feel in any degree an unselfish interest in the welfare of neighbors, to use such influence as may be readily exercised in its commendation and introduction. There is scarcely a family in the land in which one or more periodicals are not taken, and some of these carry with them, it is deeply to be regretted, an unhealthy or demorlizing influence. If this bad reading cannot be displaced at once, we may, by inducing a subscription to the "Home Magazine," do much to counteract its effects, and lead to the formation of a taste that will prompt, naturally, its rejection.

An elegant steel engraving is given in each number of the "Home Magazine;" besides a large number of fashion and needlework engravings. In the January number T. S. Arthur, one of the editors, commences a new serial, entitled—

"Nothing But Money."

SPLENDID PREMIUM engravings are given to all who get up clubs. One of them is called "SEVNTY SIX," and is 16 inches by 23; the other, "HE KNEW THE SCRIPTURES FROM HIS YOUTH," 14 inches by 20. They are first class engravings as to execution, and will make handsome ornaments for any parlor. The publishers price for these plates is $1,50 each.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

1 copy (and one of the premium plates) $2,00
2 copies (and one of the premium plates to getter up of club,) $3.00. 3 do (and one of the premium plates to getter-up of club) $4. 4 copies (and one of the premium plates to getter-up of club) $5.00. 8 do (and an extra copy of Magazine and one premium plate to getter-up of club) $10. 12 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to getter up of club) $15. 17 copies (and an extra copy of Magazine and both premium plates to getter-up of club) $20.

Three red stamps must be sent in every case to pay the cost of mailing each premium.

Address T. S. ARTHUR & Co.,
323 Walnut st., Phila.

Pioneer Printing Company,
ST. PAUL, MIN.

PUBLISHERS DAILY & WEEKLY

Pioneer & Democrat.

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

	DAILY.	WEEKLY
1 copy, one year, to country,	$ 6,00	$2,00
3 copies, "	17,00	5,
5 copies, "		8,
10 " "	54	10
20 " "	100	20
20 " " where each copy is directed.		24

Payment always in advance.

Also Publishers of the compiled statutes of Minnesota, from 1849 to 1859, published by State authority; approved by the Judges of the Supreme Court; recognized by the courts as legal evidence of State laws. 1080 pages large octavo. Price, $5,00.

Also publishers of the Minnesota Supreme Court Reports, published by authority of law. Vol. II, containing the cases decided at the terms of court in 1858, 124 pages, price $3,50, will be forwarded by mail post-paid, upon receipt of the price.

Will supply county officers at short notice with every description of blank-books, such as Records, Dockets, Order Books, Journals, Day Books, Ledgers, &c., at prices fully as low as the same quality can be procured, west of Philadelphia or New York. Address,
PIONEER PRINTING CO.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

GEO. R. MELVILL,
[Successor to Lorrain & Co.]
WHOLESALE GROCER,
FORWARDING,
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
CIGARS, &c.,
86 LEVEE,
GALENA, ILLINOIS.

Agent for N. Y. Rifle and Blasting Powder, and Warren's Roofing Material. 14 6m

W. S. Peck,
HOUSE, SIGN, DECORATIVE,
—AND—
Ornamental Painter.
IMITATOR OF
WOOD AND MARBLE,
&c., &c., &c.

ALL work neatly and thoroughly done. No pains spared to keep pace with all modern Improvements in the Art. Job Work respectfully solicited from adjoining towns.

Paper hanging and whitewashing done with neatness and dispatch.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Blacksmithing,
A. C. SEVEY,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

WOULD inform the citizens of Taylor Falls and vicinity, that he can be found at all times at his shop on Bench street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for cash. Horse shoeing done upon the shortest notice, and in a manner warranted to give satisfaction 1-1y.

Folsom & Dresser,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
—IN—
DRY GOODS,
AND
Ready Made Clothing,
Groceries & Provisions,
HARDWARE, &c.,
TAYLOR FALLS,
CHISAGO COUNTY, MIN.

A Full Assortment of
PLANES,
CHISELS,
FILES,
SAWS,
AUGERS,
HOES,
SHOVELS,
HAY FORKS,
BUTTS & SCREWS,
RIFLES,
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
POWDER FLASKS,
PERCUSSION CAPS,
&c., &c.

SADDLERY.
Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars
Hames, Double Reins, Whips,
&c., &c., &c.

BOOTS & SHOES,
Of every style.
LADIES' GAITERS,
HALF GAITERS,
SLIPPERS,
MISSES GAITERS,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
BOOTS & SHOES.

Queensware.
A general assortment of every style and description.

FURNITURE.
BEDSTEADS, TABLES,
ROCKERS, STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., &c.

TIN WARE.
A large and full assortment of every description.

PAINTS & OILS,
PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, GRINDSTONES,
Stove Pipe, &c. &c,.

At such prices as cannot fail to suit customers, for
Cash or Ready Pay.
Positively no Goods Sold on Credit.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 23. n1-1

J. W. MULLEN,

HAS received a Fresh Lot of
FRUITS & CONFECTIONERIES,
For the Holidays,
CONSISTING OF CANDIES OF
Every Description,
GREEN APPLES, RAISINS,
Nuts, Oysters, Sardines,
CITRON AND FIGS.
ALSO,
A Fresh Supply of
FAMILY GROCERIES

Anton Baier,
Boot & Shoe Maker,
Bench Street,
TAYLOR FALLS, MINNESOTA.

ALL kinds of custom boot and shoe making, executed promptly, in a style, and of materials warranted to give satisfaction.—I am bound to keep my *seat*, and stick like *wax* to the *last;* so give me a call, and you'll get satisfaction for your money.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-1y

Bateaux and Skiffs.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale cheap, at my shop near the Chisago Mill, the best of boats, at reduced rates.
PETER ABEAR.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

SAW MILL
—AND—
WATER POWER,
FOR SALE.

THE St. Croix Manufacturing and Improvement Company offer their Saw Mill and Water Power for sale. It is situated at the

FALLS OF ST. CROIX,
POLK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

The head of navigation, and is nearer to the great pineries of the St. Croix river and its tributaries, than any other mill property.—The Mill is in

Good Running Order,
CONTAINING
One Muley, Four Sash
—AND—
One Circular Saw.
—ALSO—
Lathe and Shingle Machines,

Capable of turning out from twenty-five to thirty thousand feet of lumber per day. Piers and Booms are all in good order.

ALSO,

Water power will be leased or sold at reasonable rates, to run mills for the manufacture of

BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
SPOKES & WAGONS.

In short, all articles fabricated from wood.—The materials for such manufactures abound in and around the Falls.

ALSO,

A GRIST MILL

Complete, with two run of stone, capable of being increased to four—in fine order and turned by the water from springs which have never failed.

ALSO,

A great number of
TOWN LOTS
With or without houses,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

All persons desiring to locate in the North-west, would do well to give this place an examination before concluding finally to settle.

Its position, at the head of navigation, the nearest point on the navigable waters of the Mississippi to Lake Superior, and its immense manufacturing facilities, destine it to be, at no distant day, a most important point, as to wealth and population.

Any farther information will be given by addressing R. C. MURPHY,
President.
St. Croix Fall, Wis., Feb. 23. n1-tf

HASTINGS FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,

THE proprietor of this new establishment announces to the public that he is now prepared to manufacture or repair

ALL KIND OF MACHINERY
THAT MAY BE DESIRED.

Plane and match boards, furnish mouldings and cornice work in any form his patrons may want.

Iron and Brass Castings,
Of every description, and Babbit Metal
IN ANY QUANTITY.

The long and successful practice of the proprietor in this business in New England, and the experienced hands in his employ, warrant him in assuring the public that he will give his patrons as good work as can be procured anywhere. He does not hesitate to say that he has

The Best Establishment of the Kind in THE NORTH-WEST.

If any doubt this statement, they are invited to call and examine the same for themselves.

A liberal patronage from all is solicited, but he particularly invites the attention of

Mill Owners and Farmers

Owning threshing and reaping machines, needing repairs, or who may want new articles manufactured.

Orders for work promptly attended to.—Prices reasonable; and all work done at this establishment will be warranted to give entire satisfaction

Cash Paid for Old Brass and Copper.

A. R. MORRILL, Proprietor.
Hastings, July 17, 1860. 22 1y

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate arrangements to satisfy the same. Those whose notes and accounts are nearly outlawed, unless soon settled, injustice to myself, I shall be compelled to add costs to, by obtaining judgments.

A word to the wise is sufficient.
W. H. C. FOLSOM.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23, n1-tf

Lands and Town Lots
FOR SALE.

TOWN lots in Taylor Falls and lands in the vicinity constantly on hand for sale.

Also, lands in the vicinity of Sunrise City and in Pine county, for sale cheap. Inquire of N. C. D. TAYLOR,
No. 75, First-st., Taylor Falls, Min.
n2-1y

Notice.

THOSE indebted to Taylor & Fox on account, will please call and settle the same previous to the 1st of June next, unless they prefer the same should be adjusted by law. TAYLOR & FOX.
Taylor Falls, Feb. 29. n2-tf

Farming Lands,
FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE subscribes offers for sale choice selected farming lands, at prices and on terms that will justify the actual settle to apply. Situated as follows:

Town 38, Range 17; town 38, range 18; towns 32, 33, 34, 35, and 37, range 19; towns 32, 35, 35, range 20, towns 35, 36, range 21.
W. H. C. FOLSOM.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

OLD Newspappers for wrapping paper, for sale at this Office at 50 cents per hundred.

PRESCOTT ADV'S.

Beardsley & Lyford,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Groceries & Provisions,
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Nails, Glass,
Wines, Liquors and Cigars,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Levee, Prescott, - - Wisconsin

WOULD announce to the people of the St. Croix Valley that they have on hand a large supply of the above described goods which they will sell at very low figures. Our goods were purchased especially for the up river market, and we are confident we can satisfy all, as regards quantity quality and price. 14 tf

N. S. Dunbar,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
—IN—
Groceries & Provisions,
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,
Pork, Fish, Salt, Butter, Lard, Oils,
CHEESE, SYRUPS,
Wooden and Willow Ware, Rope,
NAILS, ETC., ETC.
—ALSO—
A Fine Lot of Segars & Liquors.
Country Produce always on hand.
NO. 7, LEVEE.
PRESCOTT, - - - WIS.
n1-1y

G. H. Nichols,
Commission Merchant,
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Groceries & Provisions,
WINES, LIQUORS,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A GOOD supply of boat stores constantly on hand.

Also, a large supply of pork, hams, shoulders and lard kept on hand, and for sale at wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates for cash.

Brick Building, on the Levee. Prescott. Wisconsin. n1-1y

Barnes & Hutchins,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
GENERAL RAILROAD
—AND—
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
NO. 2, LEVEE.
Prescott, - - - - Wis.
n1-1y

A. O. Snyder,
DEALER IN
Hard ware, Stove,s Iron,
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.

IN fact, everything a man wants or can think of in the mercantile business. At the sign of the Big Stove, Broad street. Prescott. Wisconsin. n1-1y

Dill & Brother,
DEALERS IN
Groceries & Provisions,
Wines, Liquors & Segars,
BOOTS & SHOES, and a great variety of
YANKEE NOTIONS.
BROD STREET, - - PRESCOTT, WIS.
n1-1y

Oliver Gibbs, Jr.,
PRESCOTT, PIERCE CO. WISCONSIN.

WILL buy and sell lands on Commission, pay taxes and attend interests of non-residents generally, buy and seil Land Warrantt, negotiate Loans, &c., &c.

Also Commissioner of Deeds for all the Northern States. n1-1y

A. H. Young,
CLERK OF THE COURT,
—AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.

WILL attend to paying taxes in Pierce and St. Croix counties. Deeds etc.. promptly executed.

Also general Life and Fire Insurance Agent. Office in Concert Hall Building, Prescott, Wis. n1-1y

J. SPENCE WHITE. H. A. JAY.
White & Jay,
Attorneys at Law,
Prescott, Wisconsin

WILL practice in all the Courts of the State of Wisconsin, and attend by arrangements with reliable firms, to claims in any part of the United States. Office in "Swem,s Building, (up stairs) Broad street. n1-1y

A. H. YOUNG, M. M. FITCH,
Young & Fitch,
Attorneys and Counselors
AT LAW,
WISE'S BUILDING, PRESCOTT, WIS.
——o-o——
General Insurance, Land, and
TAX-PAYING AGENTS.

Atlantic Monthly.
Commencement of a New Volume.

With the number for January, 1860, the Atlantic Monthly will enter upon its
FIFTH VOLUME.

In making this announcement we think it proper to say, simply, that no change will be made in the general plan of the magazine; that all the writers whose contributions have established it in popular favor, will continue to make it their medium of communication with the public; and that the relations of the publishers with authors, on both sides the Atlantic, will enable them to add materially to the variety, interest and value of its pages.

They have the greatest pleasure in announcing that the number for January contains the first chapters of a
NEW ROMANCE,
ENTITLED
THE PROFESSOR'S STORY.
Written expressly for its pages, by
Oliver Wendell Holmes,

To be continued in succeeding numbers of the magazine throughout the year.

TERMS.—Single numbers, 25 cents. Three Dollars per year, postage paid to any part of the United States.

CLUBS.—Two copies $5; five copies, $10; eleven copies, $20—the subscribers paying their own postage, viz: 36 cents per year.

Clergymen, teachers and postmasters, will receive the magazine at two dollars per year, as heretofore.

Subscriptions may commence with any number; and as all the numbers are stereotyped, back numbers can always be furnished. All orders should be addressed to
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
135 Washington-st., Boston.

Chisago Seminary,
LOCATED AT
Taylor Falls, Minnesota,
Under the Supervision of
Mr. & Mrs. A. A. York.

TAYLOR FALLS is beautifully situated on the west bank of the St. Croix river nearly opposite St. Croix City, and for luxuriant grandeur and romantic scenery, stands unsurpassed in the North-west. Below the Falls, the trap rock make a bold rise of nearly two hundred feet, terminating in rocky bluffs which gradually ascend for several rods back from the river. Upon this eminence stands the Institution, commanding a full view of the river, with its charming and picturesque scenery for a distance of several miles; while on either side the prospect is equally delightful, making it a desirable spot for those wishing to obtain a thorough education preparatory to a Collegiate course, as every exertion will be made on the part of the Teachers to render it both pleasant and profitable to the student. Competent teachers will be engaged as the school requires.—Board can be obtained near the Institution on reasonable terms.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Common English Branches, $4 per term 12 weeks,
Higher " " 6 " "
Languages. " 8 " "
Extra charges for ornamental branches and music.
Taylor Falls, Feb 23. n1-tf

Harper's New Monthly MAGAZINE.

Each number of the magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year, thus comprising nearly 2000 pages of the choicest miscellaneous literature of the day. Every number will contain numerous pictorial illustrations, accurate plates of the fashions, a copious chronicle of current events, and impartial notices of the important books of the month. The volumes commence with the numbers of June and December; but subscriptions may commence with any number.

TERMS

The magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents or from the Publishers, at three dollars a year, or twenty five cents a number. The semi-annual volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at two dollars each; and muslin covers are furnished to those who wish their back numbers uniformly bound, at twenty-five cents each. [illegible] volumes are now ready bound in cloth, two dollars each, and also in half calf at two dollars and fifty cents.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the magazine. They will also supply clubs of two persons at five dollars a year, or five persons at $1[illegible] a year. Clergymen and teachers supplied at $2 a year. Numbers from the commencement can now be supplied. Also the bound volumes.

The magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. [illegible] upon each number, which must be paid quarterly in advance at the office where the magazine [illegible]

HARPER & BROTHERS.
Franklin Square, New York.

The $1 Minnesotian.

To put the Dollar Minnesotian within the means of every family in the State, we have concluded to offer it to yearly subscribers in clubs at the lowest possible prices, only a little above the bare cost of the white paper on which it is printed, viz:

CLUB RATES PER YEAR.

1 copy,		$ 1 00
5 "	to one address,	4 50
10 "	"	9
15 "	"	13
20 "	"	15
25 "	"	19
30 "	"	21
40 "	"	26
50 "	"	30

☞ For the Presidential Campaign and for a week after the election, half the above rates.

☞ No paper sent without the money.

Sixty cents a year (when sent to a club of 50) for a St. Paul Weekly containing during the winter months the proceedings of the State Legislature and the latest telegraphic news, is certainly unexampled in the line of cheap newspapers.

To our liberal offer we trust the Republicans of Minnesota will at once respond by getting up clubs for the Dollar Minnesotian.
Address,
DR. THOS. FOSTER, Agent,
Minnesotian Office, St. Paul.

Bateaux for Sale.

BATEAUX and other boats always on hand and made to order, on short notice, at the Snake River dam.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF LUMBER

kept on hand, and can be delivered at any point on the river, between this place and Taylor Falls, at prices to suit the times.
EMIL MUNCH,
4-6m* Chengwatana, Pine Co., Min.

PUTNAM HOUSE,
E. B. WHITCHER, PROPRIETOR,
Stillwater, Min.

THE Proprietor, having thoroughly renovated, remodeled and refurnished the above house, is happy to announce that it is now open for the accommodation of the traveling public. Having had seven years' experience at the business, I trust I shall not be considered a 'gasser' when I say that I am *bound* to keep as good a hotel as there is in the country.

Board 75 cts per day.

Attached to the house is a good stable with careful and attentive ostlers always in attendance.

☞ Passengers taken to and from the boats free of charge. 14 1y

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1861.
PROSPECTUS.

The XXth Volume of the Weekly Tribune commenced with the issue of Sept. 1. During the past year the Tribune has been obliged to devote quite a large proportion of its space to Politics, but we shall soon be able to forego Political discussion almost entirely, for months if not for years, and devote nearly all our columns to subjects of less intense, but more abiding, interest. Among these, we mean to pay especial attention to,

I. EDUCATION.—The whole subject of Education, both Popular and General, will be discussed in our columns throughout the year 1861, and we hope to elicit in that discussion some of the profoundest thinkers and the ablest instructors in our country. It is at once our hope and our resolve that the cause of Education shall receive an impetus from the exertions of the Tribune in its behalf during the year 1861.

II. AGRICULTURE.—We have been compelled to restrict our elucidations of this great interest throughout 1860, and shall endeavor to atone therefor in 1861. Whatever discovery, deduction, demonstration, is calculated to render the reward of labor devoted to cultivation more ample or more certain, shall receive prompt and full attention.

III. MANUFACTURES, &c.—We hail every invention or enterprise whereby American Capital and Labor are attracted to and advantageously employed in any department of Manufacturing or Mecanical Industry as a real contribution to the Public Weal, insuring ampler, steadier, more convienient, more remunerating markets to the Farmer, with fuller employment and better wages to the Laborer. The progress of Mining, Iron-Making, Steel-Making, Cloth-Weaving, &c., &c., in our country and the world shall be watched and reported by us with an earnest and active sympathy.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—We employ the best correspondents in London, Paris, Turin, Berlin, and other European Capitals, to transmit us early and accurate advices of the great changes there silently but certainly preparing. In spite of the pressure of Domestic Politics, our News from the Old World is now varied and ample; but we shall have to render it more perfect during the eventful year just before us.

V. HOME NEWS.—We employ regular paid correspondents in California, at the Isthmus of Darien, in the Rocky Mountain Gold Region, and wherever else they seem requisite. From the more accessible portions of our own country, we derive our information mainly from the multifarious correspondents of the Associated Press, from our exchanges, and the occasional letters of intelligent friends.—We aim to print the cheapest general newspaper, with the fullest and most authentic summary of useful intelligence, that is anywhere afforded. Hoping to "make each day a critic on the last," and print a better and better paper from year to year, as our means are steadily enlarged through the generous co-operation of our many well-wishers, we solicit, and shall labor to deserve, a continuance of public favor.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE	[311 issues per annum]	......$6
SEMI-WEEKLY	[104 " " "]	......$3
WEEKLY	[52 " " "]	......$2

TO CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies $5, Five for $11,25, Ten copies to one address for $20, and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of Twenty, an extra copy will be sent.—For a club of Forty, we send the Daily Tribune gratis one year.

Weekly: Three copies for $5, Eight copies for $10, and any larger number at the rate of $1,20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty, we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20 with an extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, the Daily Tribune will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills.—The name of the Post Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.
Address: THE TRIBUNE,
No. 154 Nassau St.
NEW YORK

SAVE A DOLLAR!

Peterson's Magazine.
SUBSCRIBE FOR 1860.

THIS popular Monthly Magazine has already a circulation of 100,000; but it is to be greatly improved for 1860. It will contain one thousand pages of reading, fourteen splendid steel plates, twelve colored fashions, twelve colored Berlin work patterns, eight hundred wood cuts, twenty-four pages of music.

All this will be given for only two dollars a year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class of "Peterson's." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOVELETS

Are the best published anywhere. All the most popular writers are employed to write Originally for "Peterson." It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored pletas, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a pattern, from which a dress, mantilla or child's dress can be cut out without the aid of a mantumaker.

☞ It is the best Lady's Magazine in the world. Try it for one year.

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.—One copy for one year, $2,00; Three copies for one year, $5.00; Five copies for one year, $7,50; Eight copies for one year, $10,00; Sixteen copies for one year, $20,00.

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.—Three, five, eight or sixteen copies make a club. To every person getting up a club, the Proprietor will send two magnificent mezzotints of Niagara Falls, each 12 inches by 25, and of a size, therefore, for framing—one representing the American, and the other the Canada, or Horse-shoe side.

☞ No such splendid offers ever before made. Address, postpaid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut st., Phila.

☞ Specimens sent gratis.